The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52.288—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE [illegible]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th June
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jepbson	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are [illegible] favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	3[illegible]th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

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PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

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BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

[illegible] BOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of [illegible] by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

[illegible] met on arrival.

[illegible] and cleared and Insurance [illegible] all risks.

[illegible] or shipped.

[illegible] NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, [illegible] at current rates.

[illegible], GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 2nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

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INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

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BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Offices—CAPE TOWN, South Africa.
DURBAN, Field street, S. A.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	60	24	16
With Cure	60	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	60	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleté" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
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KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.

SQUIBB'S.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD BOMBAY.

HAIRE'S ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so

IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT,

ANNAS 8

FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from

KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates :—

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Oaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s. made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY, MAY 4. 7½d. post free.

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3, YORK ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.
or may be ordered through
THACKER, SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA & SIMLA
AND
THACKER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL KINDS OF SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

BEST ENGLISH MADE GOODS ONLY.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

ENGLISH HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

ALWAYS OBTAINABLE ON CUT.

			Rs.	as.
HAMS.	Home cured pale Cumberland, 8 to 24 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
„	Cooked, whole or half ham	„	2	0
„	„ cut in Slices	„	2	8
BACON.	Real Wiltshire, Harris's, Middles' Special Cure; about 28 lbs. each	„	1	2
„	Real Wilts. Bellies, 8 to 16 lbs. each	„	1	0
	(Bacon on cut 1 anna per lb. extra)			
CHEESE.	Stilton, English Prize Dairy, whole,	„	1	6
„	„ „ „ on cut	„	1	8
	Gruyere, Real	„	1	0
	Cheshire, English	„	1	0
	Cheddar, Pale Loaf	„	0	14
	Double Gloster	„	0	14
	American	„	0	12
	Edams, whole cheese,	„	0	12

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CAFE RESTAURANT, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

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PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

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PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A,
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	„	2	4
				PRINCESS	„	1	8

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V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	985	93 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
„ „ Uprights	„ 25	Set of Insulators	„ 4-8
Revolving Piano Stool	„ 18		

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

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BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article, Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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NOTICE.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Simla Fine Arts Society WILL OPEN on the 19th August, 1901. Applications for Prospectus, List of Prizes, etc., connected with the Exhibition should be addressed to

MAJOR M. COWPER,
Honorary Secretary, Race View, Simla.

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Max-Muller's Last Essays	2	10
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Thoughts of a Queen	1	14
Laynard's Secrets of Beauty, Health, and Long Life	1	6
Ireland's Good Health, or the Physiology of Dietetics and Massage	1	2
Edward's How to be Well and Strong	0	10
Bell's Woman in Health and Sickness, or What she ought to know for the Exigencies of Daily Life	1	9
Statt's What a Young Boy Ought to Know	2	12
Statt's What a Young Man Ought to Know	2	12
Statt's What a Man of Forty-five Ought to Know	2	12
Statt's What a Young Girl Ought to Know	2	12
Statt's What a Young Husband Ought to Know.	2	12
Law Without Lawyers, by Two Barristers-at-Law	3	12
Watt's A Study of Social Morality	4	4
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Wenley's Contemporary Theology and Theism	3	0
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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1901, for the work of renewing the WOODEN RAILINGS along the Bellasis Bridge.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th June, 1901.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 660 OF 1899.

LOUIS ANTONIO RODRIGUES CHICO, of Goa Christian inhabitant by his duly constituted Attorney LOUIS JOSEPH EUSTICE DE SOUZA of Bombay Christian Inhabitant residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJI NUR MEHOMED HAJI MEZULLA HAMIDULLA of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Sewri outside the Fort of Bombay ..Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 14th day of March, 1901, it was ordered that the following property should be SOLD by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground situate, lying and being at Sewri without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the Eastern side of Government Salt Ground in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Haji Nur Mehomed Haji Mezulla Hamidulla and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93, New No. 14896, and New Survey No. 2-2203, together with the bungalow or building a tallow shed or building or chawl another building or out house open shed privies standing thereon as essed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No 3322 (4) 3323-3323 (3) Street Nos. 630 551-553 and which said premises are bounded on the South by the property of Jamsetji Baicaji, on the North partly by the property of Bomanji Linshaw and partly by the Masjid, on the East by the Government Ground and Salt Pans, on the West by the Sewri Road.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should on or before the 6th day of July, 1901, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 13th day of June 1901.

M. W. KEMP,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G } Managers
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE FUND ... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

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Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits and undertake general banking business.

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Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	11,00,000
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For 2 Years	5½	"
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" 6 Months	4½	"
" 3 Months	4	"

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
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Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor [illegible] Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years, I also had a bruised [illegible] but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try Clarke's Blood Mixture," which I did, and [illegible] first bottle I felt relief. I therefore [illegible] with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. [illegible] and I am pleased to say I have not had [illegible] pain since—in fact, I am in as good [illegible] ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism [illegible] they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' [illegible] They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised."

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St Margaret's [illegible] writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Boils and Blotches, which prevented me [illegible] occupation, and [illegible] scores of pounds in all sorts of [illegible] A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle. [illegible] I am a new man and able to [illegible] You are at liberty to make use of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint."

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st July, 1901, the MAIL TRAINS between POONA and MYSORE will run as under :—

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Poona	D	19	55	Mysore	D	7	55
Bangalore	A D	8 9	39 35	Bangalore	A D	15 15	12 55
Mysore	A	16	23	Poona	A	5	16

For further particulars, see Time Tables.

D. HUGH LINDSAY,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 22nd June, 1901.

NOTICE.
RE AUCTION SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement of SALE of the RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FOREST" advertised in the local papers to take place on the 29th instant NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said Race-horses do not belong to the Bombay Stable Company and the public and intending purchasers, are hereby WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING the said Race Horses from the said Bombay Stable Company as this Company is NOT the OWNER of the said Race Horses and has NO POWER TO SELL the same.—Dated this 21st June, 1901.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors to the Owners of the said
RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FOREST."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive Tenders up to 1 o'clock (gun-fire) on MONDAY, the first day of July, 1901, for the RIGHT to enter into an agreement for a BUILDING LEASE for a term of 99 years at rents to be mentioned in the tender of either the whole of the triangular plot of vacant land South of the Crawford Market, Esplanade, Bombay, and lying between Hornby Road on the West and Palton Road on the East and bounded on the North by a proposed new road 40 feet wide on the South side of the Market, as shown on Plan No. 771 or either of the plots proposed to be made out of the said whole plot and distinguished by the Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, as shown on Plan No. 772, deposited in the office of the Board. The area of the whole plot measures about 7,627 square yards, the area of the proposed Plot No 1 on Plan No. 772, measures about 4,040 square yards and the area of the proposed Plot No. 2 on Plan No. 772, measures about 2,238 square yards.

The conditions on which such tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the rate per square yard which the Tenderer is prepared to pay for (a) the whole area or for (b) either of the Plots No. 1 or No. 2, such payment to be made in the form of ground rent at a uniform rate for the period of the Lease (99 years) equivalent to the tendered rate calculated at 4 per cent. compound interest, e.g., a rate of Rs. 50 per square yard represents at 4 per cent. per annum an uniform rent of nearly Rs. 2-1-0 per square yard for the entire period of the lease for 99 years. The tender must also state the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

It is to be understood that not more than 3-4th of the land will be allowed to be built upon if Plot 1 or Plot 2 should be taken separately, and that not more than 2-3rd of the land will be allowed to be built upon if the whole plot is taken.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 1st June 1901.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for execution of the following work :—Providing PIPE WATER supply to Loralai at a cost of 1,1-,000, All English Stores consisting principally of Pipes and specials and corrugated Iron Sheets will be supplied departmentally whilst the following will be carried out by contract.

	Rs.
Head Works	2,600
One Masonry Reservoir	15,000
One Iron Reservoir on Masonry Base	11,000
Pipe Laying	10,000
Minor Works and Contingencies	1,400
Total	Rs. 40,000

CONDITIONS.

(*a*.)—Tenders must be on forms which can be obtained gratis from the office of C. R. Engineer, Loralai, where all information regarding the work can be obtained daily between 11 and 5, except on Sundays or by letter. The forms may be applied for personally or by letter.

(*b*.)—Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on 25th August 1901 by the C. R. Engineer at his office, and the contractors should be present in person or by agent.

(*c*.)—Earnest money Rs. 800 must accompany the Tender in currency notes or can be brought in cash at the time the Tenders are opened.

(*d*.)—The C. R. Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(*e*.)—Tenders from Companies other than recognized firms will not be accepted.

(*f*.)—The name of the work and the name of the Contractor should be clearly written on the cover enclosing the Tender.

M. DEALY, MAJOR, R. E.
C. R. Engineer, M. W., Loralai.
Dated Loralai, 21st June, 1901.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12½ Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11½ Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS
OF ARTHUR KRUPP, BERNDORF IN AUSTRIA
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Cosumers in India.

It is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform outturn and high reliability.

The proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.
At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf Special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA THE "PALMTREE"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which indentors may desire.

Orders can only be accepted through European Houses or the Agents of Indian Firms in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf in Austria, May 1901.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POSTCARDS to anyone who sends us gratis old stamps of any value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE [illegible] PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£ 93 3-16	=	—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100¼	=	unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	"
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63¼	=	"
Bar Silver in London	27 5-16	=	"
New York	59¾	=	"
Exchange on London at Paris	25 20½	=	—½
New York	4·87¾	=	unch'gd.
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	=	"
" Short London Bills	2¾	"	=
" Indian Bank Bills	3	"	=

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Spot 4 23-32 = —1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·40	4·37	4·30	4·9	4·9
	—1	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000 bales.	
" last year	700	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
Continent	8,000	"
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8	= unch'gd.
Futures, month of Sept.	7·46	= "
Do. Do. Dec.	7·40	= "

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39¾ = —3d. June-July Hamburg sellers, tone flat.

Rapeseed Brown 36¾. June-July Hamburg sellers. Tone flat.

Linseed 54. July-Aug, Havre. Business done. tone quieter.

Bank of England Returns for the week.

Total Bullion	£33,400,000	Inc.	£600,000
Public Deposits	£ 1,900,000	Dec.	£9,500,000
Other do.	£40,900,000	Inc.	£1,900,000
Other Securities	£29,500,000	Inc.	£2,300,000
Notes and Gold	£26,100,000	Dec.	£100,000

The Banks reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 27th June 1901 :—

Cotton	5,566	bales.
Wheat	4,191	cwts.
Linseed	2,631	"
Rapeseed	2,902	"
Gingellyseed	619	"
Poppyseed	1,702	"
Groundnuts	15	"
Castorseed	1,834	"
Rice	9,512	"
Myrabollams	24	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

We have again an extremely dull week to report in all branches of trade in Bombay. There was a lull in the advance of the monsoon, and though there have been scattered showers in some of the cotton growing districts in the Berars, and rain is also reported in some parts of Guzerat, there is an absence of that general rainfall throughout the Presidency which is associated with the end of the month of June. However, sowing operations have made a fair start in some districts, and the Meteorological Department advise us of a fresh advance of the monsoon from the Arabian Sea, and with a good steady rainfall in July, all will be well. The ease in the money market has again been accentuated, and the Presidency Banks of Bombay and Bengal have further reduced their rates to 4 per cent. per annum. The cotton market, following reports from the governing markts, has fluctuated during the week and closes quiet, with some anxiety shown by dealers to get rid of stock. The receipts for the week are again very heavy and it would almost seem as if this record crop from the Oomra districts has no end. What the receipts would have been had the Dhollera crop been an ordinary one, it is useless to speculate upon, but as it is, with an almost total failure of Dholleras, receipts are well up to the average. The seed markets have been quiet but steady, while with small receipts prices have been maintained, and in some cases show an advance upon last week. Frieghts have been dull with scarcely any inquiry from shippers, and close quiet.

EXCHANGE.

This market has been quiet but steady and the total volume of business put through during the week has been on a fair scale. One large line of Bank T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. was negotiated for cash against a transaction in Government securities. Until Friday Bank T. T. has been available at 1-3 29-32 for early delivery and a fair business at the rate has resulted. Bank Demand was also offered at 1s. 3 15-16d. during the early part of the week and the bazaar bought for July and also July-August delivery. Bills have been placed to a moderate extent at 1s. 4 3-32d. for delivery until the end of July, but latterly Banks have refused to buy at the rate except for two mails ahead. In forward business there is little to report. Bank T. T. has been quoted at 1s. 3 15-16. from September onward, but no better rate has been obtainable even for the end of the year. The rate was given for August by one or two banks to a very limited extent and in Calcutta it has been done for 20th July to 20th August. It is reported that in Calcutta bills are freely offered from October to June at 1s. 4 5-16d. for 6 months sight credits, but Banks are holding out for 1s. 4 11-32d. Locally we hear of no forward booking either by buyers or sellers for next season. The allotment of Council Bills on the 26th instant, amounting to 16 lakhs only, is less than half of last week's and is mainly due to the great ease in the Indian money markets and the general dulness of the export trade of India. So long as Banks are able to sell T. T. at 1s 3 29-32d. and supply their cash requirements at the rate, applications for council bills at the same price will be limited by the extent of their sales, and we must wait for a considerable improvement in the demand for money before we can expect higher rates for Bank paper. The Secretary of State is evidently unwilling to allot at lower than 1s 3 29-32d, and although at that price a large amount is put on the market every week, we may fairly be said to have touched bottom, and to be dragging.

Bank Demand on London				1s 3 29-32d
Bank T. T. on London				1s 3 7-8d
Do.	3 month's sight on London			1s 4 1-32d
Documents	3	do.	do.	1s 4 1-8d
Do.	6	do.	do.	1s 4 1-4d
Credits	3	do.	do.	1s 4 3-32d
Credits	6	do.	do.	1s 4 7-32d
Francs	3	do.	do.	169 1-4
Do.	6	do.	do.	170 1-2
30 day's sight Hongkong				145
Do.	Shanghai			198
Do.	Japan			148 1-2

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay, as made up to the 22nd June, showed a decline of 14 lakhs. Public Deposits had decreased 8 1-2 lakhs, and other Deposits by 22 3-4 lakhs. The Bank's investments had increased by 8 lakhs, while credits and loans declined by 20 1-4 lakhs and Bills discounted and purchased by 17 lakhs. The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal, as made up to the 26th June, showed an increase of 78 3-4 lakhs. The trade demand decreased by 70 lakhs, while the Government balance was 8 1-4 lakhs up and the Bank's investments 1-2 lakh down. On Thursday the 27th instant both the Presidency banks reduced their rate of interest 1 per cent. the rate now being 4 per cent. Locally the money market is very easy and loans can be obtained on Government Paper at 2 3-4 to 3 per cent. All Banks refuse to quote for short deposits.

The mail of 14th instant, from London due in Bombay to-morrow morning brings the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	lakhs	15·40
Bombay	"	23·00
Madras	"	12·00—50·40 lakhs.

and silver to Bombay £130,000 and gold to Bombay £10,000. The mail of 21st instant due in Bombay about 5th proximo brings the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	lakhs	19·10
Bombay	"	13·40
Madras	"	nil = 32·50 lakhs,

and silver to Bombay £170,000 and gold to Bombay £10,000. The mail of 28th instant due in Bombay about 12th proximo brings the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	lakhs	8·00
Bombay	"	6·00
Madras	"	2·00-16 lakhs.

and silver to Bombay £80,000 and gold to Bombay £10,000

BULLION.

The retail inquiry for bar silver has been good throughout the week, but bazaar was not buying freely for forward deliveries, as London does not respond when big orders are sent from this side. The settlement is coming on 6th July for which the supplies are ample. Gold is coming from Gujarat districts and for English bar there is not much demand.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market was weak owing to the absence of rain in Gujerat and Kathiawar, but during the latter part of the week prices have improved about three annas. The market ruled between 94 13-16 to 95 per cent. On Friday it opened at 94 15-16 and closed steady at 95 per cent. at which rate there were buyers. In the beginning of the week some budlees were reported at even rates but during the latter part budlees have passed at one anna's difference; the next account being one anna lower. It is estimated that there is a surplus of about 50 lacs which will be easily financed by loans and budlees. The feeling of the market is very steady. Port Trust and Municipal bonds are quiet at previous quotations.

SHARE MARKET.

Shares have been steady during the latter part of the week upon the news of rain in cotton districts. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 1,280 at which rate a few shares are reported to have changed hands. Commercials are quiet at 50. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej have declined to 635 and Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at 435. Press shares are quiet and a few transactions are reported in mofussil at 415, Indian, at 152 1-2 and Berar at 440, while Volkarts are steady at 1085. In miscellaneous Companies Badhams and Marcks have changed hands at 157 and 145, Treachers at 825 XD, Port Cannings at 460, Telephone at 28 and Bombay-Burmah shares have improved to 6,700 and new issues to 1,715. Bombay Flour have changed hands at 850. In mill shares Petits after declining to 1,675 cum-dividend have again improved to 1,730. Chinas are quiet at 435, Standards at 225, Davids at 222 1-2, Currimbhoys at 585, and Colaba Land at 310. Centrals have improved to 1,995, at which rate a few shares have changed hands and Swadeshis are steady at 535, Morarjee at 136) and Leopolds at 150. Other companies are more or less quiet at previous quotations.

COALS.

This market is very dull with only a retail business passing. The following are the sales reported during the week; about 500 tons Nimma's Longrigg Scotch at Rs. 16-12 and about 170 tons South Yorkshire at Rs. 17, 1000 tons Deshergur Rs. 14-8, 250 tons Jardine's Navigation Rs. 13-4, and for 1902 small quantities of Deshergur at Rs 14-8 and Singarini at Rs. 13-12.

PIECE GOODS.

We have nothing of importance to report in the position of our market which is exceedingly dull with hardly any enquiry. Upcountry buyers are not to be seen, and what little local demand we have, is very poor. However, prices have remained steady owing to the firm market in Manchester, where a further advance of 3d. p.p. is asked since last week.

GREY GOODS.—There is very little enquiry but prices have remained firm and show a tendency to advance. Firms who hold stocks decline to sell at previous rates. Business with Manchester is still impracticable both on account of higher prices and distant deliveries. In some cases November delivery is offered. If the monsoon proves favourable we may again see a brisk rise in the price of these goods.

WHITES.—White goods remain dull, particularly mulls and shirtings for which there is no demand. Low nainsooks are in little enquiry but that is chiefly owing to the lower prices ruling here. We have been informed that a good business has been done in whites in Manchester about 6,000 packages have been purchased which has strengthened the home prices.

RED PRINTS.—A very slight enquiry is to be found in the market for dyed goods, but prints are entirely ignored, stocks here of both of these are very light and once the demand springs up prices are sure to advance.

YARNS.

The market for yarn is steady and some of the local Mills have sold their production as far as September. China firms have been buying yarns in fairly good quantity and this has strengthened our market for both local and English. The tone is healthy and if the monsoon turns out a good one, the demand for yarns will increase.

METALS.

Very littly is doing in the market. The demand for copper and yellow metal has fallen off, and owing to the very little off take prices have a downward tendency. In iron the market is flat and prices are easier. Galvanized corrugated has again declined and is now quoted at Rs. 9-4 per cwt. Swedish iron is very firm and prices have a hardening tendency owing to the scarcity of stock. Home prices of iron are also easier.

FREIGHT.

The market has been quiet throughout the week and very little business of importance has been reported. There have been no fixtures of steamers. Those now on the berth giving June loading have been booking the few lots offered at about 17s. 6d. for seeds and measurement. There has been little enquiry for July and August, and the quotation for picked ports is about 15s. Owing to the very few fresh orders coming in from Europe the enquiry from shippers is very limited.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The general tone of this market is steady. With small stocks locally and also up-country, and a slightly better enquiry from shippers, prices of some articles have improved. The statistical position is firm and with a fresh demand from Europe we should see higher prices ruling. But at present there are very few fresh orders coming in.

LINSEED.—There has been a better demand and a fair business has taken place. The price at the close is Rs. 9-8 for bold seed.

RAPSEED.—There is little change in this article since last week. Brown Cawnpore has remained at Rs. 6-4 to 6-5, Yellow descriptions are neglected and prices are nominal.

POPPYSEED.—Is firm and the rate has risen to Rs. 8-7.

CASTORSEED has been in demand throughout the week and the closing quotation is Rs. 34 with a very good enquiry.

WHEAT.—Remains entirely neglected by shippers, but the local demand keeps the price steady at Rs. 4-10 for White Dehli.

COTTON.

There have been some large fluctuations reported from the governing markets in cotton, but locally, while the rise in New York did not bring any fresh enquiry in Surat's and prices did not advance to any extent; when the fall set in. Dealers were very anxious to realise, and prices close about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 below those ruling when the last mail left. There have been fair rains in the cotton districts, and the present crop of Oomras continues to arrive in large quantities, and at or about present prices holders of stock are willing sellers. The mills are now holding off as they are settling their half-yearly accounts. There are still buyers for Japan shipment, but the absence from early loading steamers causes shippers to withhold their purchases for the present. For Europe there has been some little inquiry for June shipments, but that has now practically ceased.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	38,897
Receipts from 1st Oct, to 19th June	1,830,764
Shipments for the week, to Europe	3,658
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	8,464
Total	12,122

Shipments from 1st October to 19th June.

	Bales.
Europe	5,61,428
Japan	2,82,631
China	23,367
Coast Ports	20,660
Total	8,88,086
Afloat in Harbour at Europe	9,317
China-Japan	3,028

The following are the week's arrivals into Bombay of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds.

Cotton	3,9477	Bales.
Wheat	12,56,16	cwts.
Linseed	24,583	"
Rapeseed	46,465	"
Gingellyseed	7,054	"
Poppyseed	16,018	"
Groundnuts	1,307	"
Castorseed	11,205	"
Rice	14,9931	"
Myrabollams	7,824	"

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

ANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,280
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,050
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	51
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	330
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	220
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	157
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 150	6,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,715
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	51
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	5[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N	850
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	135
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	8 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	202	500	50	...	5
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	158
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	301
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	145
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	41
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	133
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	460
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		2½xd
Trencher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 40	825xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 80	
Telephone Co	300	251		1	28

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	95 0-0
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	111 1-2
Municipal 4 per cent. Debentures	97
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed	99 1-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23 m. Sun sets, 6h. 40 m. High water, 10-12m., 9-22 a. Low water 2-53m., 3 43a.
P. and O. s.s. Plassey, with English mails of 14th June, due to arrive at 5a.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gun Club meet, 4-30.

CRICKET.

Oxford Light Infantry vs. Government Telegraph B. C.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. B.B. and C. I. Railway,
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College.
Baronet C.C. vs. Grant Medical College.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. New High School.
Microbe vs. Elphinstone C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 40 m. High water, 10 12m., 9-22a. Low water 2-53m., 3-43a.
A meeting of the Mahomedans will be held on Sunday the 30th instant at the Anjuman Hall at 4.30 p.m., to celebrate the Birthday of their Prophet.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Imperial C. C.
Young Zoroastrians vs. Elphinstone C. C.
Alliance vs. John Bright C. C.
Baronet vs. Liberal (Esplanade.)
Esplanade vs. Zoroastrian Young Men.
Hindu Gymkhana vs Lord Northbrooke C. C.
Liberal (M. L.) vs. Fras. Domini.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet to-day (Saturday) at Love Grove at 4 30 p.m., (weather permitting.)

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Writing on June 25th, our correspondent says :— A lion has made its appearance in a village three miles from Somnath Patan, having come from "Gir." It has killed several cattle, and carried off one Sindhi woman (a beggar.)—A man died from snake bite at Verawal in the ginning factory last week.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A NEWSPAPER.—By consent of the parties, the hearing of the rule "nisi" against the "Advocate of India" newspaper, issued on the complaint of Mr. Rimington, Managing Director of the Bombay Tramway Company has been postponed until Monday morning, when it will come on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Kanji Damji, a Hindu aged fifty-five years. On the 13th instant, deceased, while attempting to mount up a cart loaded with cotton bales and which was driven along Colaba Road when he suddenly fell down. He received serious injuries and was taken to the hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the spine. He was detained under treatment, but did not recover and died on Thursday. The jury, returned a verdict of accidental death.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Franz Ferdinand will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Monday the 1st July 1901.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 2 and 3 July 1901.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Umbilo via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 2 and 3 July 1901.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd July 1901.

DEATH OF MR. RUSTAMJI F. CONFECTIONER.—A correspondent writes : Mr. Rustamji Framji, the giant Parsi Confectioner of Chira Bazar, died this week at the age of fifty. He belonged to a very poor family of Bilimora, and at the age of nine came down to Bombay in a ship to seek his fortune. He was first employed as a servant in a Parsee family and later at a Parsee bakery, where he learnt how to make confectionery. By his natural ability he soon opened a shop at Dhobi Talao for the sale of biscuits and confectionery. He also took contracts and was a caterer at marriages. At the time of her late Majesty's Jubilee, he took a contract for supplying refreshments, pastry, etc., to the students of all the schools in Bombay that numbered over twenty thousand. He was one of the first Parsee confectioners to make Christmas cakes, and he extended his business so far that he used to get orders from Zanzibar, Natal, Japan, Hongkong, Ceylon, Aden, Calcutta and other distant places. From his earnings from this business he purchased several properties in Bombay and Bilimora. He has left by his will a sum of rupees five thousand for the maintenance and support of the indigent Parsees at Bilimora.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarker presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday and the cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury.

SPECIAL JURORS.

The gentlemen summoned to attend on the Special Jury were told by Mr. Young, acting Clerk of the Crown, to attend again on Monday morning, when one or more of the murder cases will be tried.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Messrs. Reubin Samson, A. P. Bolton, and Gangadher Govind were exempted by the learned judge from service on the common jury at the present Sessions.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Bhowan Kala was charged with having, on the night of the 5th May last, committed an indecent assault on a girl named Pramea. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Nicholson, appeared to prosecute.

It appeared in evidence that the complainant was a beggar girl living in a beggar camp behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On the night in question the girl, in company of another woman, went to the accused, who was a cook in the camp, for cooked rice. It was then that the offence was committed. The girl's cries attracted the attention of a ramoosee, who arrested the accused.

The jury after consultation in their room, found the prisoner guilty. His lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

A NEW COMER DUPED.

Ismailjee, alias Ebrahim Adamjee, was charged with cheating one Suleman Shaik Ali by delivering to him a piece of metal which he said was gold, and thus induced him to part with Rs. 20. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared in evidence that the complainant came to Bombay on the 28th May last, and alighted from a railway carriage at the Grant Road Station. The accused met him at the corner of Grant Road, and they went on talking together, when they noticed a man drop a purse. The accused picked it up, and taking out of it a piece of metal, represented to the complainant that it was a bar of gold. The complainant bought it from him for Rs. 20.

Evidence was then called for the Crown.

At the close of the enquiry, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty. He pleaded guilty to a previous conviction of a similar offence. His lordship told the prisoner that he was liable to transportation for life for the offence of which he was found guilty, but his Lordship would give him one more chance in life; and he was accordingly sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Dattoo Harichand, who had been committed by the City Coroner on a charge of causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, was placed at the bar. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, stated that since the committal, the accused had been tried before the Third Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The learned counsel therefore asked that the accused be discharged. He was discharged accordingly.

Raghoonath Kasinath, who had also been committed by Mr. Byrne, the City Coroner, for causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, was placed in the dock. The Hon. Mr. Scott said the accused had, since his committal, been sentenced by the Second Presidency Magistrate to one month's rigorous imprisonment; and therefore asked that accused be discharged. This was done accordingly.

ANOTHER CASE OF INDECENT ASSAULT.

Fakira Shaik Mahomed, a young Mahomedan was charged with an indecent assault upon a girl named Anusya, and Janoo Mahadu, a Hindu, was charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused.

It appeared in evidence that Anusya was living with her grandmother in the neighbourhood of accused No. 2, who obtained employment for her under him at Sewree Cemetery. One day the first accused turned up there, and the girl was induced to accompany the two accused to a tea shop, and afterwards to two toddy shops in succession. The girl feeling giddy, asked No. 2 to take her home, and under pretence of doing so, the two accused took her to a bad place, where the offence was committed.

The girl Anusya was examined, and the court adjourned until 10 oclock this (Saturday) morning.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read :—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting the sixteenth annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the Company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1901. The company's stock as usual has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the acting manager, liberal allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 52,584-15-9 and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows :—I. depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 1,500-0-0; II. dividend at Rs. 10 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 40,000-0-0; III. managing director's commission on the above dividend Rs. 4,000-0-0; IV. balance to be carried to next year Rs. 7,084-15-9; total Rs. 52,584-15-9; The dividend, to be paid on and after Monday the 15th July, 1901. Under Section 91 of the articles of association of the Company, one of the directors, Mr. G Claridge, retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the Company's auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The director's report and the accounts of the Company made up to 28th February last were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share was declared and made payable on and after the 15th July. Mr. G. Claridge, one of the directors, who retired by rotation, was re-elected, Mr. F. L. McAfee was reappointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 300. The meeting also unanimously resolved that the sum of half a month's pay be distributed amongst the employes of the Company as the acting manager might suggest and the board approved. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, directors, managing director and the acting manager for their able management of the Company's affairs during the year under report. The meeting then dispersed.

CRICKET NOTES.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

I HAVE already remarked on K. O. Goldie, the Sussex amateur and Sandhurst player's appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Old public school players in India, who are not already aware of the fact, will be interested to learn that he is an Old Wellingtonian and that he can not only bat well, as he has more than once shown this season in matches for Sussex, but can handle the leather to some effect. He was in the Wellington XI in 1888-89 and passed into Sandhurst the following year making a hundred against Woolwich. For Sussex this season he has several good scores to his credit, including a century and lovers of the game out here will be interested to know what part of India he will be stationed at.

The Simla cricket season is split up into two periods *i. e.* from April to the commencement of the rains and from after the rains to the end of October. The last match of the first half of the season was brought to a finish on Thursday when the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers played the World, C. Wigram, the Old Wykehamist, who played for the latter, had the satisfaction of making his first hundred this season and was mainly responsible for the easy victory of his side by 232 runs.

There are evidently some good cricketers among the Boer prisoners at Diyatalawa. General Olivier who is on parole at Colombo has arranged a match between a team selected from the prisoners and the Colombo Colts. He anticipates a bad beating for the prisoners, for, as he puts it, not only are they going to meet a very strong lot in the colts, but the prisoners have been absolutely without practice for about a couple of years. He believes the camp can provide a good eleven, but says that at Diyatalawa there are little or no opportunities of practising, as it is next to impossible to find any sort of a pitch. I wonder if the prisoners at Ahmednagar could raise a team for a series of matches in Bombay? They have, I know, been practising and have played two or three games with their guards. The presence of a Boer team in Bombay would create a tremendous sensation in local cricket circles and their matches, needless to say, would be well attended.

The local Gymkhana meet the B. B. & C. I. Railway team to-day on the Gymkhana ground and among the team playing for the latter I am glad to see the name of A. C. Norman of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry whose first appearance on Bombay soil it will be. Norman, as I have mentioned in some previous notes, is a bowler with pretensions above the average and in the Cambridge Freshman's match in 1898 captured ten wickets for 98 runs. If he comes off to-day—and local lovers of the game will wish him success—he will prove a valuable recruit to the Gymkhana. M. F. R. Wingfield, and C. A. Rumball who made their debut last Saturday will also be playing to-day for the Gymkhana, but J. T. Weatherby is playing for his regimental team at Colaba. Major E. J. Lamb, I understand was asked, to play but is unable to. Local cricketers will eagerly look forward to his first appearence as well as that of Captain J. D. W. Davy, who may be able to get up from Deolali for the match next Saturday. Captain Davy is a good all-round player—perhaps the best the old 52nd Light Infantry have—and if he is in form a treat awaits lovers of the game. The B. B. & C. I. Railway have, I believe, defeated the Gymkhana for three successive years, but the team they will meet to-day will take a lot of beating especially if, Worman and Milne are in good form with the leather.

The number of good cricketers in the Presidency at the present time, both Civilians and Military, is greater than it has been for, perhaps, anytime during the last ten years. We have it is true no players up to the standard of R. M. Poore, the late J. E. Trask, E. E. Steel, J. G. Greig and E. B. Raikes, but there are more players of average ability who can be relied upon to make runs and take wickets. I have always thought it a pity that the annual match Civil Vs. Military was abandoned some years ago and think that it could be revived with advantage this season as both teams would be able to take the field strong enough to make the match one of great interest to lovers of the game. The Military team could be selected from the following :—M. D. Wood, A. P. Douglas, W. Drysdale, J. D. W. Davy, E. J. Lamb, J. T. Weatherby, M. F. R. Wingfield, A. C. Norman, C. G. Carnegy. R. H. W. Brewis, A. Furber, and E. Tomkins. The side would be exceptionally strong in batting and with Norman, Wood, Weatherby, Carnegy and Douglas would be fairly so in attack. The Civilian's team could be selected from the following:—M. R. Jardine F. L. Sprott, E. L. Sale, S. M. Edwardes, C. A. Rumball, J. S. Milne, W. E. Copleston, A. B. Barney, W. H. Scott, F. Clark, P. J. Mead, and J. A. Gibbs (Dharwar.) The above teams would be well balanced and a most interesting match would result.

I append the Oxfordshire Light Infantry's list of fixtures for the season :

Saturday, June 29th—Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Colaba.
Saturday, July 6th—B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C.
Thursday, July 11th—21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines.
Saturday, July 13th—Anglo-Indian Association.
Saturday, July 20th—Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Colaba.
Saturday, July 27th—R. G. A, Colaba.
Saturday, August 3rd—Gymkhana.
Saturday, August 17th—A. and N. Stores, C. C, Gymkhana.
Thursday, August 22nd B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C.
Saturday, August 24th—Gykhana.
Thursday, August 29th—21st Bombay Infantry Colaba.
Thursday, September 5th—Government Telegraph R. C. Colaba.
Thursday, September 12—R. G. A, G.T.R.C. Ground.
Saturday, September 14th—A. and N. Stores C. C.
Saturday, September 21st—Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
Saturday, September 28th—Y. M. C. A, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, C. C.

The B. V. A. C. C. list of fixtures for the season which we append, shows a fairly full card and is more ambitious than usual on account of the club having been strengthened by the addition of several new players above the average. Several strong sides will be met, among them the Bombay Gymkhana, Poona Gymkhana, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Elphinstone College,:—

June 15th—N. C. Os. Vs. Gunners, Home.
" 22nd—Ordance Department C. C. Out.
" 29th—R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. Out,
July 6th—Eastern Telegraph C. C. Home.
" 13th—Poona Gymkhana, Poona.
" 20th—2nd Battalion Oxford Regt. C.C, Out.
" 27th—Bombay Gymkhana Out.
Aug. 3rd—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Out.
" 5th—H. M. S. Magdala C. C. Home.
" 10th—Royal Artillery C. C. Out.
" 17th—R. I. M. Dockyard C. C, Home.
" 24th—Microbe C. C, Home.
" 31st—Presidency Match.
Sept. 7th—Ordnance Department C. C, Home.
" 14th—Royal Artillery C. C, Home.
" 21st—2nd Battalion Oxford Regt. C.C, Home.
" 28th—A. & N. C. S. Ld. C. C, Home.
All matches to commence at 2-30 p. m.

R.

CRICKET.

R. A. vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on the Oval on Thursday between the Royal Artillery and Government Telegraph Clubs, resulting in a victory for the latter by 32 runs. Captain Stanborough for the Artillery and Netscher for the Telegraph batted and bowled splendidly. The former took 4 wickets for 32 runs and the latter 6 for 26. Scores :—

TELEGRAPH.

J Montgomery, l-b-w b Stanborough	24
Netscher H, c Mant, b Stanborough	27
T Cassels, l-b-w b Walton	13
J Troyal, run out	15
G Harie, b Stanborough	21
F Belcher, c Walton, b Matty	7
V D'Souza, c Potten, b Matty	0
C Tripp, c Scott, b Matty	1
W Mason, c and b Scott	0
E Perkins, b Stanborough	9
T Johnstone (Jr), not out	0
Extras	14
Total	131

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt Stanborough, c Netscher, b Cassels	30
Lt Scott, c and b Mason	20
Gr Pooler, b Netscher	0
Gr Potten, b Netscher	13
Sergt Matty, b Netscher	3
Gr Mant, c Troyal, b Netscher	19
Capt Castle, c Harie, b Cassels	3
Lt Sandford, c Belcher, b Netscher	2
Cpl Walton, c Tripp, b Netscher	0
Gr Lindsay, c and b Mason	0
Gr Brinkley, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	102

IRANEES AT VARIANCE.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Acting Third Judge, disposed of the suit brought by Jamshed Khoshroo, an Iranee, against Behram Mondigar and another, also Iranees, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 300, being the value of the stock-in-trade of a cold drink shop situated at Carnac Road. Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji for the defendants. The defence was that the amount agreed to be paid was not Rs. 300 but Rs. 140 and that it was paid to the plaintiff and a receipt taken from him. The plaintiff having denied his signature to the receipt, evidence was adduced on both sides. His honour in disposing of the case said if the defendants wanted to bolster up a false case, they would not have placed the facts of the case before the Court as they had done. On the evidence the court was thoroughly satisfied that the amount agreed to be paid was Rs. 140 and that the claim was satisfied. The judge accordingly dismissed the suit, and awarded Rs. 15 as professional costs of the defendant's advocate.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.

LAW AND CUSTOM IN BRITISH INDIA.

IMPERATOR VS. PURBHUDAS JHAVERDAS.

IN this case, Mr. Lullubhai A. Shah, on behalf of his client, Mathur Lallubhai, applied for revision of an order passed by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 14th January last, in the case of the above-named accused, directing the whole of the property, including the sum of Rs. 2,355, produced by him as a witness, to be handed over to the complainant, Gheljee Gokal, under section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. R. V. Desai appeared for the complainant; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Candy in disposing of the application after hearing the pleaders, said : This is an application by Mathur Lallubhai, asking us to revise the order passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the conviction of the accused in Sessions case No. 218 of 1900, directing under section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the amount of Rs. 2,355 in Babashai (Baroda) coin, produced by the applicant before the police, and brought into court subsequently as part of the stolen property in that case, should be returned to its original owner from whom it had been stolen. It is contended before us in support of the application, on the authority of the Collector of Salem, 7 Mad. H. C. R., 233, and Empress vs. Joggessur Mochi, I. L. R., 3 Cal. 379, that the property in dispute, which consists of Babashai rupees, being money, the title to it passed to the applicant by mere delivery as soon as he received it "bona fide" in satisfaction of a legal debt due to him. Those rulings have been followed by the Punjab Chief Court in two cases (Punjab Record No. 83 of 1890 and No. 73 of 1878) and must be accepted as good law. But the principle of the rulings in question is that a currency note, like money which is current coin of the realm, is a legal tender; and a person receiving it, acquires a perfectly valid title to it. But money, to come within the rule, should be current coin. "There are no doubt cases in which money cannot be recovered by the rightful owner from a person who has obtained possession of it. This is one of the incidents attaching to a payment of current coin." (Per Cave, J., in ex parte Wolverhampton Banking Company. In re Campbell, L. R. 14 Q. B. D., p. 36.) That rule, however, cannot apply where the money passing from one hand into another is not current coin of the realm, and is neither by statute nor by the law of merchants in British India shewn to be a legal tender or (to use the language of the editors of Smith's leading Cases in their notes to Miller vs. Race) "accustomably transferable in this country in the same manner as cash." In the language of Fry, L. J., in Picker vs. London and County Banking Company (L. R. 18 Q. B. D., 520) a question such as the one which arises in this case must be determined with reference to the law and custom prevailing where it arises, for if it were otherwise, "if it were proved that cowries are part of the currency of Africa, they must be treated as money in this country, though there were no custom here to treat them as money." We must look to the law and custom of British India to determine the question. That law does not make Babashai coin a legal tender; and therefore the title to it cannot pass by mere delivery. As to custom, there is no suggestion or proof of it in this proceeding. If there is any custom, it may be set up, if the parties choose, in a civil proceeding. But on the present application, we do not think we can interfere with the discretion exercised by the Sessions Judge under section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code. We reject the application.

CLAIM FOR SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT.

AN appeal has been filed in the Court of the Commissioner of Mandalay by Mr. Victor Iden of Rangoon against a decree passed against him by the District Judge of Mogok on the 4th June, for the sum of Rs. 3,200, being the value of a tame elephant belonging to Mr. J. N. Nundi, of the Ruby Mines District. On the 13th March last, the defendant was on his way from Mandalay to Thabeitkyin by the steamboat Daga. He got down in broad daylight from the steam-boat, at Choungyi which is never used for landing passengers and shot the elephant dead from a distance of 135 feet in an open sand bank. The elephant had legging chains and a big bell around its neck at the time. The place was used as a timber floating station by plaintiff, and his elephants frequently resorted to the place for work and grazing. It had also a group of small huts for fishermen, and the elephant drivers' huts were located on elevated ground. The defendant had, at the plaintiff's request to settle the affair, agreed before the institution of the suit to pay Rs. 1,000, but plaintiff refused to accept that offer.

The defendant admitted shooting the animal, and based his defence on contributory negligence in that the plaintiff should not have allowed his elephant to graze in a part of the country where wild animals were frequently seen and sought after by sportsmen without there being men in attendance and without a bell. The District judge said that the defendant's plea that he shot the elephant under the "bona fide" belief that it was a wild one might be accepted. There was no reason whatsoever to suppose, and it was most exceedingly improbable, that he would have done so knowing the beast to be a tame one. The judge could not find that it had been proved that it was due to neglect of ordinary precautions on the part of the plaintiff's servants that the accident occurred and consequently held that plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendant the value of his animal the services of which he had lost. All the evidence went to show that the animal was a strong one and in good working condition, and the District Judge could not see that the value placed on it was exorbitant. He, however, failed to see that plaintiff had sufficient excuse for delaying the institution of the suit for six months after the accident, and as the delay had caused defendant considerable loss, the parties had each to bear their own costs.—"Rangoon Gazette."

CALCUTTA JUTE TRADE.

FROM the Collector of Customs review on the trade of Calcutta, we gather that there has been a large increase in exports of both raw jute and its manufactures. The total value has risen from nearly fourteen to over eighteen crores, and represents in the past year, the largest of our exports. The ratio of increase in value was considerably higher than that in quantity. The season is stated to have opened with short supplies and high prices, in fact, had the season not been a very early one, several mills, it is believed, would have found themselves without stock. The proportion of the crop exported in a raw state rose from 51·8 to 55·6 per cent. During the season the erratic rise and fall of the rivers was prejudicial to the quality, and jute with any pretensions to good quality fetched very full rates. With the exception of Japan, all countries took more raw jute; to Dundee the shipments were over 50,000 tons more than in the preceding year. A noticeable fact pointed out is that Russia is shewn as having taken 3,061 tons, while she took none in the previous three years, and this occurred simultaneously with an enhancement of 20 per cent. in the import duty on raw jute, and suggests the inference that in the preceding years Russia's requirements were met by transhipments shown as for Austrian ports. In jute manufactures the general increase in the volume of exports was nearly twenty per cent. while its value advanced by twenty-five per cent. This increase in trade is said to be due to the starting of two new mills, larger stocks of raw material, and a fair supply of labour. The mills have been passing through a somewhat trying time owing to the previous scarcity of raw material and to its high price, which left but little margin for profit on bags, though cloth advanced more proportionately in price and helped to adjust earnings, and is still advancing. The Collector remarks, that consumption of raw material in the mills around Calcutta now exceeds that of all Europe. Our largest customer of jute manufactures is the United States. Next to that country last year was Great Britain. Third in importance stood Australia, supplies to which continent increased by 24·4 per cent. in anticipation of a larger business in grain and wool and for the exports of oats to South Africa. The corn crops, however, did not come up to expectation and stocks of sacks are accordingly held over.—*Englishman.*

SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES.

THE 2nd King's Royal Rifles formed part of the Indian contingent sent to Natal in September, 1899. On their arrival they were sent up to Ladysmith, leaving their kits behind at Pietermaritzburg. When they returned to that town on the termination of the campaign in Natal, nearly all the kits had disappeared. The battalion escorted the Boer prisoners to Ceylon, and after four months they returned to Rawalpindi. During the whole of this time the only clothing issued to them was a suit of khaki, and as, when they landed in Ceylon, there was scarcely a sound shirt or a complete pair of socks in the battalion, they had practically to outfit themselves at their own expense. Now they have been ordered to provide themselves with a complete kit to replace that lost in Natal. Is not this enough to make the most devoted soldier kick? The loss of kits at Pietermaritzburg was due wholly and solely to the negligence of the military authorities, and it is preposterous that the men should have to make it good. A part from any question of negligence, is it not the height of meanness to make soldiers bear the loss of kit incurred under the circumstances of such a campaign as the present?

By the way, I heard the other day from a man in the Cameronians that 6s. is now the price charged soldiers for flannel shirts on his station in India. The same article could probably be bought at home for half-a-crown, and it is not surprising that men who find the Government charging them such prices, should feel that an unfair advantage is being taken of them. I should have thought that there is no reason why the Government should not supply articles of this kind to soldiers at cost price, whether in England or India; and I respectfully offer this idea for the consideration of Mr. Brodrick and his colleagues in their efforts to increase the "advantages of the Army."—"Truth."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Friday : Pressure changes have been small. Pressure has decreased slightly in Upper India and a shallow depression has formed over South West and Central Punjab which is giving cloud in Kashmir. Pressure conditions in India continue favourable for the extension of the monsoon in the Peninsula and central parts of the country and light but general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and Berar, and showers in the Deccan, but the monsoon continues feeble on the West Coast and only light rain has fallen in the Coast Districts. Amounts ranging from one to two inches have been received at Goa, Akola, Hanamconda. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Coast districts, of Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal and North Behar. Darjeeling has received four inches, Jalpaiguri three, Durbhanga and Narayanganj two, and Purnea one. Temperature has risen in the Punjab and Upper India Hills and is now normal in the North West Punjab. It continues in considerable to very large excess in the East Punjab, North Western Provinces and East of Central India but rain has reduced the temperature rapidly in the Central Provinces. Winds continue irregular east of North Western Provinces and North Bengal and there is no prospect at present of the Bay current extending westwards. The Arabian Sea current is, however, extending north eastwards and may give showers in central India and Chota Nagpur. Conditions are again becoming feebly unsettled in the Upper India hills.

Akola.—A telegram received this morning states that 1·60 cents of rain fell. The monsoon is said to be fully established, and sowing is progressing.

Barsi.—A letter dated, Thursday, states that the weather continues cloudy, and that rain is imminent.

Wadwan.—On Thursday there was some change in the weather, clouds gathering in the evening, and giving indications of a continued fall of rain. Some rain was said to have fallen in the Lakhtar district and on the Bhavnagar line.

Amraoti.—On Thursday the weather was cloudy, and the appearances generally led to a belief that rain would fall shortly.

Bhusawal.—There has been no change in the weather since Wednesday afternoon, and no sign of rain. The sowing of cotton is being carried on in the villages where good rain had fallen.

Khamgaon.—On Thursday the weather was cloudy. Nine cents of rain fell during Wednesday night.

Dhulia.—The weather since Wednesday has again been fair with high winds prevailing. It is cloudy at times. Sowing has been in progress, but further rain would be very welcome.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered	28 21	20 62	22 75	21 17
Friday, 28th June	00 00	00 07	00 46	00 85
Total	28 21	20 69	23 21	22 02
Total fall to June 28, 1900	15 64	15 15	15 71	17 24
Total fall to June 28, 1899	19 95	20 06	25 31	22 32

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Friday, 28th June	00	00

BHOWNAGAR.

No rain has fallen in Bhownagar, although it has rained in other low lying districts as was evidenced by flood water running in rivers, Bogawa, Caluba, and Moj.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·401	Calm.	2	111·6	82·4	28	...	0·56	—1·96
Sirsa	29·411	SE	M	112·3	83·1	17	...	0·02	—1·71
Delhi	29·421	W	5	109·2	88·9	34	...	1·55	—1·31
Agra	29·428	SW	6	111·0	88·9	40	...	0·80	—1·35
Cawnpore	29·436	SW	5	112·0	87·0	41	...	0·08	—3·00
Allahabad	29·430	WSW	12	112·1	77·3	51	...	0·02	—4·32
Jhansi	29·477	WSW	9	107·8	90·	36	...	0·17	—3·93
Jacobabad	29·410	Calm.	0	119·0	80·1	54	...	0·00	—0·06
Karachi	29·581	W	16	93·4	82·2	65	...	0·00	—0·17
Jeypore	29·418	WSW	4	105·7	82·6	4[illegible]	...	0·05	—2·02
Ajmere	29·532	W	11	100·4	83·0	66	0·22	1·11	—0·86
Deesa	29·501	WSW	15	105.1	82·8	61	...	0·06	—1·56
Ahmedabad	29·636	W	5	98·[illegible]	81·6	69	...	1·57	—5·04
Bhuj	29·605	W	21	100·3	79·9	69	...	0·00	—1·81
Jamnagar	29·631	WSW	20	91·5	80·7	76	...	0·00	—3·30
Dwarka	29·646	WSW	24	88·4	81·8	79	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·626	W	10	98·4	77·1	68	...	1·70	—1·53
Bhownagar Para	29·635	W	8	93·1	80·3	6[illegible]	0·06	0·06	—4·71
Veraval	29·644	W	13	83·6	82·2	80	..	0·20	—5·89
Neemuch	29·582	WSW	15	[illegible]	75·5	78	...	0·5[illegible]	—3·3
Indore	29·630	W	7	91·8	75·1	81	0·07	1·70	—4·48
Saugor	29·571	WSW	8	95·9	77·1	82	0·18	1·07	—5·47
Jubulpore	29·570	WSW	5	97·0	75·6	77	0·01	1·58	—6·62
Hoshangabad	29·621	SW	9	90·1	79·7	69	..	2·38	—5·[illegible]5
Khandwa	29·636	SW	10	93·2	77·1	83	0·23	2·21	—3·26
Raipur	29·600	SW	9	96·4	77·6	79	0·38	2·35	—5·24
Nagpur	29·6[illegible]4	SW	8	85·2	77·[illegible]	85	0·15	3·71	—4·01
Amraoti	29·659	WSW	10	93·2	73·5	91	0·03	1·88	—4·10
Akola	29·668	W	17	93·9	73·4	91	1·51	3·[illegible]4	—1·[illegible]0
Surat	29·6[illegible]5	WNW	11	97·2	83·[illegible]	76	...	0·19	—8·70
Malegaon	29·657	WSW	12	90·9	74·6	82	0·11	5·02	+0·69
Bombay	29·701	NW	11	39·7	78·0	75	0·10	20·48	+2·39
Poona	29·721	W	18	88·5	71·9	86	..	5·59	+0·19
Ahmednagar	29·697	SW	9	88·2	71·9	86	0·02	6·57	+1·51
Aurangabad	29·700	W	18	[illegible]	72·2	81	...	5·45	...
Sholapur	29·729	SW	11	9[illegible]·2	73·0	77	...	7·72	+2·93
Ratnagiri	29·751	WNW	4	85·4	76·9	87	0·40	27·81	—0·91
Belgaum	29·761	WSW	19	81·5	68·8	92	0·05	10·[illegible]3	+3·18
Goa	29·770	ENE	9	83·5	76·9	89	0·37	52·4[illegible]	+28·58
Karwar	...	Calm.	3	84·2	77·5	87	0·16	70·25	+35·93
Mangalore	29·799	Calm.	1	81·3	72·4	92	0·59	36·12	+3·79
Calicut	29·801	Calm.	4	83·7	74·5	85	0·40	31·75	+0·28
Cochin	29·815	NNE	...	84·1	73·8	82	0·84	29·66	+3·42
Bangalore	29·816	WSW	11	85·3	66·5	86	0·25	1·88	—1·30
Secunderabad	29·721	W	9	93·6	73·0	76	0·83	6·05	+1·62
Masulipatam	29·693	WNW	9	94·6	8[illegible]·6	74	...	2·21	—2·95
Bellary	29·74[illegible]	W	12	95·0	76·8	51	...	3·90	+2·31
Cuddapah	29·7[illegible]5	W	G	102·2	80·9	56	0·06	2·12	—1·72
Madras	29·6[illegible]1	W	9	101·0	83·5	55	...	0·[illegible]8	—1·60
Coimbatore	29·793	SW	7	88·4	70·6	86	...	3·66	+2·32
Trichinopoly	29·738	WNW	8	93·6	79·8	56	..	1·[illegible]9	+0·43
Negapatam	29·719	SW	9	99·2	77·9	55	..	0·03	—1·[illegible]3
Colombo	29·829	WSW	11	85·0	77·0	89	..	6·03	—0·98
Aden (22nd)	29·[illegible]83	Calm.	7	91·4	86·[illegible]	68	..	1·34	+1·34

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H., = 0·00 (21·60); G. T. H., = 0·07 (20·35); St. G. H.—0·05 (21·72); C. P. = 0·10 (20·48).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Bangalore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday and the force has been fresh to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season nearly everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Humidity shows a great rise at Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Indore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Cutch, where they are clear.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Akola (1·51) and light to moderate showers all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay, and at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Indore.

The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Ratnagiri is slightly unsettled and will become squally. Weather is favourable for rain in the Malabar, the West Coast districts and also in Khandesh, Berar and the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th June, 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·632
Temperature of the Air	degrees	8[illegible]·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·5
Dew Point		77·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		81·0
General Directions of wind*		W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	270
Fall of Rain		0·05
Total fall during month		29·43
year		21·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th		0·50

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—June 27.

10 p.m.	82·8

FRIDAY—June 28.

5 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	8[illegible]
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·

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REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF
GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LILLIE—June 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of G E Lillie, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARK—June 18, at Ranchi, Edward Frances, third son of the late Peter Clark, advocate, Aberdeen, Scotland, N B aged 30 years.

DE LEMOS—June 19, at his residence in Tycaud, Trivandram, John Lyon de Lemos, retired Judge of the Zillah Court of Trichur, Cochin State, in his 85th year.

SKEAF—June 23, at Lucknow, Annie Matilda, the dearly loved wife of W J Skeaf, aged 60 years.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Tours in F.
Hymns—317, 33, 553 and 558.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—229, 22 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Tours in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service—Choral, Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—527, 296 and 224
8-15 a.m.—Missa Cantata—(Merbecke.)
Hymns—513, 320 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—163, 415 and 186.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder).

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service and preaching by Rev. L E. Linzell
6 p.m.—Also Prayer meeting on Wednesday.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—37, 201 and 178 part I.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—207, 248 and 437.
Offertories for the S. P. G. Bicentenary Fund.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—122 tune 142.
Hymns—18, 72 and 83.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—6 v. 18 tune 131.
Hymns—82 2nd tune, 25 1st tune, and 101.
Collection for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Choral, Celebration of the Holy Eucharist with Sermon.
Hymns—318, 322 and 321.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—251, 280 and 215.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong.
Preacher, Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	8,871	5,721	27	14,622
Total for 24 weeks	9,171	5,921	27	15,122
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	325	429	1	755
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	25	..	44
Total to corresponding date do.	9,480	13,149	34	22,663

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 255
Do. to date .... " 7,541

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 15th June, 1901.

		Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th June 1901—	G I P R system	1,88,058	5,55,713	10,386	7,51,157
	I M R do	52,027	1,79,931	1,343	2,33,301
	Total	2,40,085	7,35,647	11,729	9,87,461
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th June 1900—	G I P R system	1,72,650	4,66,244	6,433	6,45,327
	I M R do	44,487	2,21,412	5,992	2,71,891
	Total	2,17,137	6,87,656	12,425	9,17,218
Increase or Decrease	G I P R	+15,408	+89,469	+3,953	+1,08,830
	I M R	+7,540	—41,478	—4,649	—38,587

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt Bachelor, 4,091 tons, Captain W W Fain, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Louise Rath, 2,212 tons, Captain J J Thompson, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Tientsin, 2,555 tons, Captain W W Cooke, will sail to day for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Commilla, 550 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 132 cases opium and 22 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain P H Stunt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 13th June, via Colombo, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon in the Bay and light along Malabar Coast.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 28.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Vessel	Commander	
H M S Sephinx	Comdr H A Philips, R N	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	.....
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	.....
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	.....
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	....	Indian Marine
Clive	....	Indian Marine
Nancowry	....	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

Vessel		
H M S Abyssinia	.....	Turret-ship
Plassey	.....	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	.....	.....

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Daghestan	2212	Littleholes	Antwerp	1-7	M M & Co
C	Ahmadi	1640	Candlish	Mauritius	..	B & P S N Co
E	City of Delhi	2825	Rae	Karachi	29-6	F Forbes & Co
H	H M S Magdala	..	Hewett, R N	..	..	Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim	..	..	..	..	Receiving Hulk
K	Kirkfield	2290	Watson	Hamburg	30-6	W&A G&Co
L	Fryd	213	Larsen	Mauritius	30-6	J Larsen
M	Ensenada	999	Moris	Repairing	..	E T & Co
N	Vulcan	2221	Vasey	Hamburg	3-7	W & A G & Co
O	Prudentia	1792	Luckham	Dunkirk	8-7	J M & Co
P	Simons	2162	Vaquier	China 6	..	M M & Co
R	Commilla	912	Whitehead	..	..	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Elax	2612	Baker	Genoa	4-7	W& A G & Co
3	F Ferdinand	3860	Martinolich	Japan	30-6	A L S N Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Cook	China	29-6	P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	3-7	P & O Co
7	M Bacquehem	2741	Billafer	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Meipomene	1858	Matcovich	Shanghai	1-7	A L S N Co
9	Crewe Hall	2639	Collen	Hull	1-7	M M & Co
12	Persia	4193	Wheler	London	29-6	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Skinner	Karachi	29-6	M M & Co
15	Simla	1515	Cole	Karachi	1-7	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Chupra	1435	Hannah	Colombo	..	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Commilla s	Whitehead	Busreh, June 14
28	Orissa s	Stunt	Calcutta, June 13

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Maroa s Nevasa (Transport)	Adams Cruess	Calcutta China

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Louise Roth, Thompson, for Karachi.
" Tientsin, Cooke, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.
" Commilla, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—2 hogsheads whisky, D Cowasjee.
Asia s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
City of Delhi s—27 bales paper, H Abdoolally; 50 cases ale, Robinson Torris and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Delhi s—200 cases cases slates, F Husonally.

FROM LONDON.

Daghestan s—205 cases provision, medicine, &c, Abba Gunny; 44 cases provision, B F Mody.
Oriental s—20 cases cocoa-wine, D Cowasjee.
Egypt s—5 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Steinberger s—353 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—3 cases medicine, B Spencer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Steinberger s—24 bales paper, J Dickinson and Co; 13 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 10 cases slate pencil, F A Davur and Sons.
Rudelsburg s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, Jehangir B Petit & Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Adriato s—20 cases paper, D Lookmanjee.
Marq Bacquehem s—9 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co; 4 cases provision, Soundy and Co; 9 cases clocks, Josef Bhem; 72 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LONDON.

Daghestan s—80 cwt coir yarn N. Juvan; 300 bundles coir matting R. S. Esmail; 1,549 cwts myrabollains, Wagjee Bechar; 24 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M. H. Mirally 150 cwts gum and 305 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crewe Hall s—1958 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Prudentia s—2,274 cwts cottonseed, Forless, Forless and Co 1,190 cwts cottonseed C Dwarkadas.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Prudentia s—500 cwts linseed, Forless, Forless and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kirkfield s—355 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Vulcan s—3,000 cwts poppyseed, Mr Vulabdas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daghestan s—1,960 cwts linseed M. Vulubdas; 500 cwts linseed myrabollains E Oomesey; 4,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts moraseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Elax s—2,200 cwt linseed and 100 bales cotton a Blaschack and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt tailseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,059 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—7 cases cwt garnets S. J. Tellery and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Meipomene s—500 cwt onion, H O Aba; 47 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Coromandel s—35 cwt condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 1 case saffron, M Dayaldas and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—150 bales cotton Shanghai and Co.
Melpomede s—263 bales twist K Pellonjee.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Summary Suits for Dismissal in Chambers under Rule 67

151-97—Thakurdas and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood vs Goolam Hoosein Soomar and others.
152-97—Thakurdas and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood vs Goolam Hoosein Soomar and others.
57-93—Wadia and G—Homes Nusserwanjee (Ardeshir Wadia vs Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and others.
216-93—Wadia and G—Homee Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and others.
612-98—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Goolamabib Fadoo and others.
8-99—Crawford B and Co—Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris vs Keshonlal Ranchordas.
102-99—Bhaishunker and K—Sorabjee Furdoonjee Ghandy vs Muncherhaw Bomonjee Chothia.
116-99—Craigie L and O—R Sanderson and Co vs Syed Sirdar Allikhan.
795-99—Jamsedji and R—Jetha Bhima and others vs Muncherhaw Bomonjee Chothia and others.
712-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Ebjee Umersey and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivalubdas Haridas—Little & Co.—Part heard.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Payne G S and M and S B and N.

Commercial Causes.

85-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Bhaidas Narotumdas.
123-01—Tyabjee and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Lalabas Gujarmull and others.
18-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Laljee Doongersey and another vs Ludha Keshow and another—Madhowjee V.
17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and another vs Nazarmull Shriprasad—Bicknell M and M.

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(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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12 Possible Flood in Dera Ghazi Khan—Religious Education—Fire at Colaba—Kolar Gold Fields—The New Land Revenue Bill—Estimated Jute Crop.
13 Municipal Standing Committee—The Hongkong Bank Robbery at Singapore—Finding in the Shell Filling Accident Case—A Lecture on Science and Religion at Calcutta—Lord Northcote's Second Levee at Poona—General Low's Inspection of the 16th Bombay Infantry—Misappropriation in an Indigo Concern—Alleged Assault on Mr. H. St. John.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901.

BUFFALO BILL.

THOSE who witnessed the "Wild West" show when it made its wide circuit through Europe, knew that its leader could ride like a Centaur, marshal his Indians, and bring a dazzling yet orderly display out of a brilliant coloured chaos. That was enough for those who came to see. Buffalo Bill's sister, Mrs. Wetmore, has written the life of her brother, "The Last of the Great Scouts" (Methuen & Co.). This interesting book shows how from his earliest childhood his daring, vigorous nature faced every difficulty and turned every opportunity to account in the direst perils. Mrs. Wetmore's pages are a history of the Wild West, as well as a biography of Colonel Cody. Sharing his adventures we pass from the glorious uncertainty of the lawless days of the early settlement of the Western States to the present, when countless cities are scattered over its once boundless prairies, and the railway connects them all, invading the canons that were once the hiding-places of the red man in the frantic struggle he made to keep his own. Colonel Cody had a large share in the subduing of these warriors, for he was made Chief of the Scouts, the records of whose tireless chase would fill volumes. Buffalo Bill came of a determined stock. His father was an anti-slavery enthusiast at a time when it was a serious matter to hold merciful views. It was not only a case of being frowned upon: where possible such people were exterminated. So he was frequently attacked and on one occasion wounded, a wound which proved fatal a couple of years later. The Cody family led a broken life, the father being often obliged to run away and hide from his relentless enemies. It was not pleasant for his son to be told by a man who came to the homestead and was sharpening a knife while he waited for his supper: "That's to cut the heart out of that Free State father of yours." Once an ambush was laid for him. Will was in bed, ill with ague. Hearing of his father's danger, he got up, declared he would ride thirty miles away to warn him, and did so, passing unscathed the shots of the men in ambush, who recognised the ten-year old boy and guessed his mission. When his father died a year later he undertook, for the sake of the dollars so badly needed by his mother the duties of a "boy extra" in a freight train. His work was to ride up and down the train delivering orders. He was plucky, took a delight in executing his orders promptly and cared little whether Indians would break the monotony of the day or not. They did nip in, without notice; as Mrs. Wetmore says, one knows what the red man proposes to do after he has done it. In the attack on the train young Will Cody wading with the others in the shelter of the banks of a river, was left some way behind. There rose on the bank the head-dress of an Indian Chief outlined against the moonlit sky. The savage bent his bow on the child, but with beating heart and steady hand Bill fired his gun, and the Indian rolled down the bank dead. The boy by no means understood the congratulations that followed the discovery of his brave act, for "his heart was sick," but it was not the last Red Indian that he laid low.

This adventurous journey and a few others of a like sort gained the money wanted just then. School was the next phase of the boy's life, though he had already learned man's work in the world and done no small share of it. He was not a brilliant scholar and earned the switch as freely from his old-fashioned master as he had earned dollars on the train. There was constant demand for new switches and the school divided into "Cody's side" and "Teacher's side," with considerable excitement every day. This spell of school-time ended badly, for Will, incurred the enmity of a big youth of nineteen, and as he could not fight for victory on even terms, he armed himself with a knife and in the next row, he used it. Such frontier ways could not be tolerated at school, and though the big boy was more frightened than hurt, the little one had to run away, and take up wagon-train life again. Then trapping, at which he earned a considerable amount of money, always handed over to his mother, to whom he was genuinely devoted. There, were constant brushes with the Indians and young Cody never shirked his share in the fights. Wild as this life was, it was childs' play to that on the Pony Express. This line undertook the mail service where and when coaches could not run. The pace was never less than ten miles an hour, often twenty-five. The lines of the riders were in constant danger from Indians or highwaymen. The mails were made as light as possible, letters being written on tissue paper, for the bags must not weigh more than twenty pounds. The riders flew breathlessly through the stages flinging themselves off one horse and on to another. Many a time young Cody saved the mails through his pluck and daring. When the telegraph displaced the Pony Express and the very day his mother was buried in 1863, Cody joined the Federal Army, and had two years of stirring adventures in different stations always rising in the opinion of his commanding officers and being entrusted with difficult tasks. He was given a turn at driving, carrying important papers on the road between St. Joseph and Sacramento, a two-hundred and fifty mile stage of which he covered with relays of six spirited horses. Here again he made havoc among the Indians and had many notable encounters with outlaws and always seemed to come out first. In this staging, he earned enough to marry the damsel of his choice and he settled down as a steady citizen. He must needs build, with a partner, a city of his own and call it Rome. All went well till a railway prospector cuter than the two founders came along, and tried to join in. His offer being declined he located the town for the Kansas Pacific Railroad within sight of Rome, which fell before long. Buffalo hunting was the next occupation, and it was an eminently successful one. Much beef was wanted to supply the twelve hundred men employed on the railroad that had laid low his Rome, and Cody contracted to supply twelve buffalos daily for five hundred dollars a month. It was fairly easy to find the game, but Indians were mixed in as rival shots. He astonished everyone at this sport, never missing his buffalo. It was here he gained his name of Buffalo Bill. He and another scout were rivals, and a match was arranged, the winner to have the right to call himself "Buffalo Bill." Will killed thirty-eight, and the other, twenty-three, in the first herd sighted; eighteen and fourteen were the numbers in the next, and of the third herd Cody killed sixty-nine to his friends forty-eight. For a year and a half Cody pursued the even tenor of his hunting for the railway supplies and killed 4,280 buffalos. His next work was carrying despatches for General Sheridan, in one ride of sixty hours he covered three hundred and fifty miles. General Sheridan after this spell made Cody Chief Scout of the Fifth Cavalry Regiment. This would seem to have been his real vocation, for his success in dealing with the Indians or in defeating them when he could not compass a deal was phenomenal. It is related that his first duty when made Justice of the Peace was to perform a wedding ceremony. For this solemn deed he felt himself unqualified, but stumbled through as best he could, recovering himself and startling all by concluding thus "Whom God and Buffalo Bill hath joined, let no man put asunder."

When the Grand Duke Alexis visited America, General Sheridan suggested that Colonel Cody should illustrate the driving of a stage coach and six over the Rockies. The Grand Duke delighted, acceded, and he and his suite took their places, warned by Bill to sit tight. "Imagine," said "he that fifty Indians are after us." Ten minutes took them the three miles to the station. "When the carriage drew up with a teeth-shaking jerk, and Will, sombrero in hand, opened the door to inquire how His Highness had enjoyed the ride, the Grand Duke replied:—"I would not have missed it for a large sum of money, but rather than repeat it, I would return to Russia via Alaska, swim Behring Strait, and finish my journey on one of your Government mules." In literery efforts Bill's grammar, punctuation and capitals were sadly defective. "Life is too short" said Bill, when remonstrated with, "to make big letters when small ones will do; and as for punctuation, if my readers don't know enough to take their breath without those little marks, they'll have to lose it, that's all." In 1883 the Wild West Show was organised and after exhibiting in various places in the States, Bill chartered a steamer and in 1886 steamed away to the Old World. His Indians being real were a great success. A story is told of the King. Four rulers, those of Denmark, Saxony, Greece and Austria, rode in the Deadwood Coach, the Indian attack on which was part of the Show. When the wild ride was over, the King, then Prince of Wales, said to the driver:—Colonel did you ever hold four kings like that before?" "I have held four Kings more than once," was the reply, "but Your Highness, I never held four Kings and the Royal joker before." The Wild West visited pretty well every place in Europe, and its daring conductor cherished the idea of holding his show in the Coliseum, but as the building was considered unsafe it was abandoned. Let us hope that the Romans would have prevented the desecration in any case. In Paris, Rosa Bonheur took much interest in Bill and his Wild West, and painted a picture of him mounted on his favorite horse. It was this picture that he telegraphed to save when his beautiful home was burning. "Save Rosa Bonheur's picture" wired he "and the house may go to blazes." His system of collecting the Indians for his show is simple and direct. He sends word to the tribe or reservation he intends to visit, they are delighted and gathered at the appointed place. He stands on a platform in the centre, and scans the crowd, a simple wave of the hand indicates his choice of a brave, and in a few moments he has made his selection with unerring judgment. Mrs. Wetmore tells many amusing incidents in her brother's career, and generally gives a most lively and interesting account of his active, stirring life, showing us the Scout, the daring trapper, the Wild West leader in his other and less known characters of son, husband, and brother, all relations well and nobly filled according to his sister's excellent pages.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND. IN view of all that has been written lately on the subject of assisted emigration to South Africa, the annual return of immigration and emigration makes an appropriate appearance. The report shows that in 1900, 298, 561 persons left England for countries out of Europe, 669,292 to countries in Europe, 175,747 persons arrived in England from countries out of Europe, 748, 725 from Europe, which made a net balance outwards of 43,381. A large number of foreigners enter England by the Eastern ports, travel to Liverpool or Glasgow and thence sail for America or Australia, passages being cheaper than from ports in their own countries. But making due allowances for these we find that 171,709 Britishers left the country, 99,580 returned, leaving a balance of 72,129, who found homes across the seas. Including foreigners 2,98,561 emigrants left English ports for abroad. Of these 49,445 English, 11,504 Scotch and 41,848 Irish left for the United States; 15,748 English, 1,733 Scotch and 962 Irish for Canada; 11,666 English 1,557 Scotch and 1,496 Irish for Australia and 15,703 English 4,114 Scotch and 990 Irish for South Africa. Other places, including India, claimed 9,686 English, 1,584 Scotch and 590 Irish. The Irish affect the United States where they are free of British control. A striking feature of the table for 1900 is the number of 50,000 emigrants to Canada, which has risen from 33,669 in 1899, 27,487 in 1898, and an average of 22,500 for the three years 1895-7. Another interesting point is the returning flow of emigration to South Africa, which had dropped to under 19,000 in 1899. Some of these probably were renegades and the probability is we unwittingly helped out to South Africa many of the rascals who helped the Boers to fight against us. Those who love figures, though they are fortunately few, will be interested to learn that during the nineteenth century—the past eighty-six years strictly speaking, for no reliable records were kept prior to 1815—no less than 10,364,834 emigrated to the United States, 2,347,555 to Canada, 18,16,887 to Australia and less than a million to South Africa and all other places out of Europe. Of the total 4,675,008 were British 896,340. Scotch, and 3,293,408 Irish. During the last 48 years of the total British emigrants 53 per cent. were English, 10 per cent. Scotch and 37 per cent. Irish; but whereas in the first part of the second half of the nineteenth century the emigrants of British origin were nearly 60 per cent. Irish against 30 per cent. English, the proportion is now reversed, being for the last 25 years about 60 per cent. English and 30 per cent. Irish. Of English and Scotch emigrants the men are considerably in excess of the women, though in a diminishing ratio. Of Irish, the women exceed the men in number. We might go on analysing the report, but the reader has already as many figures before him as he will be able to carry in his memory without an effort.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. THE latest contributions to "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India" is a long treatise on the geology of the Son Valley in the Rewah State and of parts of the adjoining districts of Jabulpur and Mirzapur by Mr. R. D. Oldham. The area, which is principally concerned is the portion of Rewah Territory, which lies south of the Kaimur scarp, forming a strip of ground about twenty-five miles broad and bounded by the British districts of Jabulpur and Mirzapur. There is an immense amount of instructive matter for those who like to understand the stories of the rocks. But the chapter which deals with the Economic Geology of the scene of investigation is the only portion which really ought to have been printed at the public expense. It requires over a hundred and seventy pages to introduce the subject and two only to tell us that there is an almost complete absence of minerals of economic value in the region under description. The only mineral industry in actual operation is that of iron manufacture. Iron is manufactured from hematite or limonite in several villages in Rewah territory, the iron being utilised locally in the manufacture of axes or Agricultural implements. The industry is, in Mr. Oldham's opinion, much smaller than in former days. Great heaps of iron slag are to be found in the Son valley and he takes it that there must have been at one time a considerable export thence to supply the needs of the population in the Gangetic plains. It is apparent too that copper was formerly worked at one place a mile and a half North East of Cherks. The old incline to the mine is still open, but Mr. Oldham's experiences were not such as are likely to induce the casual searcher after knowledge to enter it. What copper was worked is not known; neither is the quality of it, for there is no record or even tradition remaining which at all helps to its past history. The district may have been wealthy in minerals at one time, but they all appear to have been worked out. There was an old lead mine at Urgarhi in the dim and distant ages and the site was prospected in 1892 by Mr. Sewell who found a vein of galena, but not of such richness as to be worth the working. Lime and building stones of excellent quality are found in great abundance, but are worthless owing to the expense of transport and the absence of a local demand. It will be seen that there is a considerable amount of negative information in the volume which records the work of a costly department in a somewhat expensive form. Still, unless the Geological Department searches, much of the mineral wealth of the country may continue to lie hidden and some day the surveyor may announce a sensational discovery which will emphatically justify the retention of their services at the public expense.

THE BOERS AT RICHMOND. RICHMOND, where the Boer Commandant Malan has been troubling the little garrison with a twenty hours' seige, is 130 miles south-west of Norval's Pont and only two hundred miles north-west of Port Elizabeth showing how deeply the enemy has penetrated into Cape Colony. It is right in the centre of a number of populous towns all of which are garrisoned by home guards and detachments of Lord Methuen's men. Within a radius of a hundred miles are De Aar, Colesberg, Beaufort, Middleburgh, Burghersdorp, all on the railway which runs to within twenty-five miles of Richmond. The nearest garrisons however are those at Murraysburg and by Graaff Reinat. Though the latter is geographically further from Richmond than Murraysburg, it has the advantage of being on a straight road with a convenient pass over the Compass-berg range, which here attains a height of 8,980 feet. From Murraysburg it would be necessary to travel out of the way by Victoria West. At Graaff Reinat there has been a strong contingent of Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry for some weeks past and it is probable these men formed the reinforcements who assisted in driving off Malan. The Boers have the Compass-berg mountains before them and from those heights may sweep down and ravage the country, on both sides for three hundred miles north and south and make for the coast with the waters of the Great Fish, Kei or Sunday rivers to supply their needs according to the line they may strike.

MR. AND MRS. SANDERS-SLATER regret that they have been unable to acknowledge personally the many kind enquiries which have been made during Mr. Slater's illness, and beg that their friends will accept this expression of their very sincere thanks.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary and Captain the Honourable C. F. Greville, A. D. C., will leave Kirkee at 1-45 p. m. on Monday, 8th July, arrive Victoria Terminus at 7-30 p. m. same day, and proceed to the Secretariat; leave Victoria Terminus at 7-40 a. m. on Wednesday, 10th July, and arrive Kirkee at 2-25 p. m.

THE hired transport Nevasa, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company) Captain F. G. Cruess, sailed yesterday for China with Commissariat stores, to bring back the Indian troops.

THE telegraph line between Bannu and Suleiman Khel was cut and a few poles thrown down both on the 16th and 17th of June, causing telegraphic interruption for several hours.

THE rules for appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India will not in future apply to the office of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

AN attempt is being made to get a crew together for practice with a view to competing in the forthcoming Poona Regatta. As a large number of men have sent in their names it is probable that Bombay may send up a fairly strong four.

IN Allahabad during the 24 hours ending on Thursday morning the maximum shade temperature was 111.1; and the mean was 99.2, as compared with a normal. temperature or 87.0. Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that the monsoon really did break there on Wednesday.

A MINT announcement gives the net profit on the coinage of rupees last year at £3,030,000. Of this sum only £1,200,000 exists in gold: the remaining £1,830,000 has been eaten up and exists only as a book entry to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund, to be gradually converted into gold as funds can be made available.

THE representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce some time ago on the subject of loss to private trade by the competition of jail factories in the N. W. provinces, with special reference to the Benares Jail, has borne fruit. Government has issued orders that the jails are not to enter into competition with local trade.

THE Calcutta carters' strike has already been productive of good. Several European constables and native mounted police now patrol the bridge, with the result that traffic is properly controlled, and there is no question of "bakshish" with the cart drivers. Similarly the Strand Road is now no longer blocked for hours with hacknies jammed in hopeless confusion.

SOME interesting figures appear in the Railway Administrating Report regarding the consumption of Indian and foreign coal on open lines. It should be noted at the outset that the importation of coal for railway purposes varies very greately year by year, and that high prices in Europe and elsewhere do not necessarily check the trade. Thus, in 1896 the amount of imported coal consumed on Indian railways was a high as 108,442 tons, two years later it had dropped to 39,000 tons: but in 1899, a year of high prices in England, it rose to 82,446 tons. In 1902 it dropped to below 55,000 tons, but this figure was still higher than those of 1897 and 1898. Meanwhile the consumption of the country article was steadily increasing as the mileage of open lines advanced. In 1895 the quantity of Indian coal comsumed was 1,182,000 tons; in 1899 it exceeded 1 1-2 million tons; and last year it went up with a bound of 300,000 tons, the exact figures being 1,155,61. Taking foreign and Indian coal together we find that the railways five years ago consumed about 1,290,000 tons annually: now nearly 2 million tons are required. This is only what might have been expected, as the length of open lines has risen from 20,209 to 24,707 miles during this period. According to the existing programme over 1,000 miles of new line will be opened annually for some time to come, so the demand for coal must increase. Indian collieries, therefore, may expect to be called upon to increase their output very largely, especially as the export duty in England on all coal produced in Great Britain will affect shipments to this country. In five years the output in India has sprung from less than 3,700,000 tons to over 6,095,000 tons.

IT is reported that enormous quantities of asphalt have been discovered on the island of Salango, off Ecuador. Mr. A. Blow, an engineer, formerly in the employment of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, is going to the island to make investigations.

FORTY-EIGHT hours' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from all Egyptian ports. Bussorah in the Persain Gulf was lately declared dangerous and put under the Venice rules, but arrivals from that port are now granted free pratique, and medical inspection is substituted. Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, is declared plague-infected. The Porte notifies the absolute prohibition of all merchandise imports into Turkey, to which the slightest suspicion that they may convey plague germs attaches.

IT has been decided that, in the event of the civil station of Dera Ghazi Khan being seriously flooded when the Indus rises, the civil offices and establishments shall, if necessary, be moved into the native infantry lines. In this event the wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers will return to Bhuj, and the cavalry will be withdrawn to Mooltan, with the exception of a field troop which will remain as escort to the civil authorities.

THE small additional donation required by the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund from certain Royal Indian Marine officers is declared to be no longer necessary; and the increase of 5 per cent. of contributions and donations required from native members of the Covenanted Medical Service will henceforth be discontinued. It has been found in the latter case that whatever difference there may be in mortality rates of the two classes is in favour of the native.

THE SWINDLE THAT SHOOK A THRONE.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

M. FUNCK-BRENTANO in his new work, which has just been published in Paris has not only brought to light many facts and particulars hitherto buried in State and municipal archives, he has succeeded in imparting to a narrative rigorously authentic all the fascination of romance.

During the winter of 1764 a little girl, bare-footed, in rags, her face pinched with cold and hunger, used to waylay courtiers as they drove from Paris to Versailles. Holding out her hand, she would repeat this appeal—"Have pity on a poor orphan, daughter of a Valois!"

The wretched little waif, thus sent out to beg by a vicious mother and brutal stepfather, had spoken the truth. Jeanne Saint Remy de Valois was indeed descended from that worst of Valois kings, Henri Deux, her family escutcheon having the bar sinister, but none the less treasured by the future Countess de la Motte. For by the strange irony so often recurring in history the arch-adventuress, now in her eighth year, was destined to prove the undoing of Marie Antoinette. The left-handed progeny of a French king became the evil genius of his living representatives. As was truly said by a great contemporary, "The affair of the Diamond Necklace," wrote Mirabeau, "has been the forerunner of the Revolution."

This Jeanne de Valois, rescued from the gutter by a benevolent lady of title and a charitable priest, presents a psychological study rare even in the annals of crime. Never perhaps, were daring, unscrupulousness, and the faculty of combination linked with so complete a disregard to consequences. The moving spring of her actions, often so complicated and foolhardy, was love of money and display. It seemed as if in her person was accumulated the lavishness of French Royal mistresses from Diane de Poitiers down to Madame Dubarry. There was a good deal of the Becky Sharp about her, although there is nothing in her history to show that, like Thackeray's heroine, "she had no objection to pay people if she had the money." If, indeed, anything in the shape of ethics guided the most astoundingly ingenious swindler we know of, it was some such principle as this: she ought to have been at Versailles, there received as a recognised Princess of the Royal House; since, through no fault whatever of her own, she was not, she had a perfect right to avenge herself upon Royalty and society in general.

How she wormed herself into the confidence of the Cardinal de Rohan, a man of the world and of education, would seem wholly unaccountable but for one fact. The Prince Primate had faith in Cagliostro and his nostrums, and when an individual has recourse to astrologers and fortune-tellers, we are quite in a position to gauge his mental condition. Like Mdlle Couesdon of contemporary fame, Cagliostro held intercourse with the angel Gabriel, but his occult powers and privileges far exceeded those of the Parisian lady seer. He was actually in the habit of dining with Henri IV., and two days before the Cardinal's arrest made his client believe that he had just accepted such an invitation.

It had been Rohan's ambition to obtain the favour of the Queen and a foremost position at Court, hence the readiness with which he fell into the trap. For "the Valois-orphan," now Comtesse de la Motte, not only possessed great personal attractions, but an extraordinary gift of persuasiveness. Without much apparent trouble she made the Cardinal believe that she was in the Queen's favour, and indeed in her confidence. Having got so far the rest was easy.

How the acquisition of the already celebrated Diamond Necklace was first thought of, how, by the aid of willing tools, she matured and carried out her deep-laid and diabolical scheme reads like an adventure from the "Arabian Nights." The personification of the Queen by a little dressmaker who happened to resemble her, the forgery of the Royal signature, the final attainment of the diamonds, all seemed so easy to this consummate trickster that it is small wonder she became intoxicated with success and blind to consequences. No sooner was the necklace in her possession than, of course, as fast as possible it was turned, not into money but money's worth. Houses and lands, equipages and furniture, costly apparel, and delicacies for the table were purchased not with Louis d'or, but with diamonds. We read of her triumphant entry into the little town of Bar-sur-Aube in Champagne, cradle of the Saint Remy Valois family, in a berline with white trappings and the Valois armorials, before and behind the carriage, which was drawn by "four English horses with short tails," rode lacqueys, whilst on the footboard ready to open the door stood a negro, "covered from head to foot with silver." Still more dazzling was the dress of Madame la Comtesse—richest brocade trimmed with rubies and emeralds. As to the Count, not content with having rings on every finger, he wore four gold watch chains. Besides holding open house when at home, the pair had a table always spread with dainties for those who chose to partake in their hosts' absence. Among the toys paid for in diamonds was an automatic bird that warbled and flapped its wings. This was intended for the amusement of visitors.

The carnival proved of short duration. It was on the 1st of February, 1783, that the diamond necklace was handed over to Madame de la Motte, Rohan receiving in return the forged signature of "Marie-Antoinette de France." On August of the same year, in the midst, of a banquet given at Bar-sur-Aube, a visitor arrived with starling news. "The Prince Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France, was arrested in pontifical robes on the Festival of the Assumption, charged with having purchased a diamond necklace in the name of the Queen." The scene immediately preceding the arrest was terrible.

"My cousin," said the King, "what is this business of a diamond necklace acquired by you in the Queen's name?"

"Sire," Rohan replied, pale as death, his knees trembling under him, "I have been deceived, but have myself practised no deceit."

Louis, who throughout seems to have behaved with great dignity and consideration, begged his kinsman to compose himself and write down particulars of the transaction, the Royal pair meantime leaving him alone. On their return, his deposition having been read, the King appeared disposed to leniency, but the Queen, with tears of outraged pride, interfered.

"Is it possible, Monsieur le Cardinal," she exclaimed, "that not having interchanged a word with you for eight years, you could believe that I should make use of you in the purchase of this necklace?"

The attitude of Marie Antoinette decided the King. "Monsieur," he said, "I will do my best to console your relations. I hope that you may be able to justify yourself. But I act as I am bound to do, both as King and as husband."

The author of this volume blames Louis XVI for acting as he did, but a public trial seems to have been the only justifiable course. The matter might doubtless have been hushed up with advantage to Royal prestige and the dynasty, but how could the King and Queen foresee the personal animosities and popular vindictiveness the affair was to call forth? The Prince Cardinal, after a term of imprisonment in the Bastille, was disgraced and exiled. Madame de la Motte was branded with V (voleuse) flogged in public, and sentenced to incarceration for life; she escaped, however, from the Salpetriere and died in London in 1791. The conspirators who were her tools got off easily, and Cagliostro, the "noble voyageur," as he grandiosely described himself at the trial, was released.

But the diamonds were never recovered or entirely made good. So near our own time as 1843 the civil tribunal of the Seine had to decide upon the claim of one Nicolas Deville against the Prince Armand de Rohan-Rochefort, in part payment for the Diamond Necklace.

This most interesting book is embellished with portraits and a fac-simile of the lettre de cachet, signed by Louis XVI. consigning "Mon cousin, le Cardinal de Rohan" to the care of Monsieur De Launaye. There is also an attempted representation as the famous necklace, surely as graceless an ornament as any ever made.

* "L'Affaire du Collier, d'apres de nouveaux documents, par F. Funck-Brentano." Paris: Hachette 3fs. 50cs.

RAIN AT NARIAD.

OUR correspondent writes:—Good showers have fallen in the Thasra, Anand and Nariad talukas during the last few days, and in a few villages of other talukas. Where rain has fallen sowing is in progress and anxiety is allayed for the present. The sky is cloudy and there seems to be a good prospect of further showers. The subsoil water has, however, sunk so low that a good and steady rainfall is urgently needed this year to raise the level of the water in the wells. Prices have risen everywhere.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chookla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	5
Water Division	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Non-Resident and Unknown	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Hospitals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	5	4	[illegible]
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

His Majesty the King has issued a Proclamation announcing the Coronation of himself and Consort in June next.

GIBRALTAR DOCKS QUESTION.

EXTENSIVE NEW WORKS.

Mr. Arnold Forster, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government had decided on a survey to ascertain the cost of a graving dock and harbour on the eastern side of Gibraltar, which the Committee estimated at five millions, and meanwhile to complete the bulk of the Western Works including Dock 2, which is essential to the peace requirements of the Navy.

ARMY MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said the Army Medical Committee would consist of himself as Chairman, besides Dr. Treves, Dr. Makins, Surgeon-General Hooper and other prominent medical experts.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

The Boer Commandant Malan with a large force attacked Richmond on the 25th instant from dawn until dark and retired on the approach of reinforcements.

OUR MOUNTED FORCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Brodrick in the Commons said we had 80,000 Mounted men now in South Africa. Lord Kitchener was satisfied and had refused certain additions offer[illegible].

THE COAL TAX.

APPROVED BY THE COMMONS.

The Commons have agreed to the Coal Tax.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

THE INTERVIEW REPUDIATED.

The French Consul-General in Sydney has written to Mr. Barton, the Premier, repudiating the interview as telegraphed on the 23rd instant.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Yunnan Railway Bill.

THE RIOTS IN SPAIN.

STRIKERS KILLED.

Six strikers were killed and twenty wounded in a fight with the troops at Verrara.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant arrived here at 3 p.m., to-day.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT HIRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Under instructions from Government, the marine authorities in Calcutta have chartered yet another transport—the Kaifong—to proceed to Hongkong to bring back troops. She is to be fitted up as a Cavalry ship.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant M. M. Davidson is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Indian Staff Corps.—Major E. C. M. Lushington to be Lieutenant Colonel. Lieutenants Morris Harrison, Boileau, Barrott, Goldthorp, Bryce, Kennedy, Drummond, Phillips, Strange, Rouse, Bidwell, and Prevest, to be Captains, and Second Lieutenants Little and Smith to be Lieutenants.

Bombay.—Assistant Surgeon D. Roberts is permitted to retire.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers—Lieutenant Colonel Trevithick resigns his commission, but is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Torrie Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay, is granted six months' sick leave, Engineer Pickard officiating.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Blakesley, Commissioner Ajmer, Merwara, has one month's sick leave.

Captain Smith, Agency-Surgeon, Maskat, has two months' leave from the 15th proximo.

The appointment is recognised of Mr. Livierato as Greek Consul at Aden.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. G. Liston and Captain H. F Knapton, I. M. S., are posted to Bombay.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The following is the programme for troopships returning from China:—Gwalior with sick and details arrives Calcutta, 2nd July; Ula with No. 3 Native Field Hospital, details and mules due at Calcutta on the 7th July; Nurani with the 26th Bombay Infantry, leaves Hongkong on the 2nd July; Lalpoora with the 6th Bengal Infantry leaves on the 3rd July; Muttra with the 24th B. I. and the Staff of the 1st Brigade leaves on the 6th; the Etria Rajah and Itinda with the Jodhpur Lancers, leave Hongkong on the 6th, 11th and 12th, respectively. The Patiala with the 34th B. I. leaves on the 8th July; Haiching with the 1st Sikhs on the 11th; Sumatra with a detachment of the 16th B. C. and miscellaneous headquarter staff on the 20th; the Glengyle with the 20th B. I.; the Malerkotla with Sappers and the staff of the 3rd Brigade leave on the 20th and the Nevassa with No. 4 Co. Bengal and No. 2 Co. Bombay Sappers leaves on the 21st July.

POSTINGS TO THE STAFF CORPS.

The following selected officers are posted to the Staff Corps:

Bombay—Lieutenant Garnett, Royal Irish Rifles; and Second Lieutenants Daniell, Devonshire Regiment; Buzzard, Norfolk Regiment, and Jago, Royal Field Artillery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63½
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, [illegible] Increase, £600,000; Public Deposits, [illegible] Decrease, £9,500,000; Other [illegible] Increase, £1,900,000; Other [illegible] Increase £2,300,000; Notes and [illegible] Increase, £100,000. The Banks [illegible] the Liabilities.

PROJECTED TRANSFER OF ALIPORE MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Mr J. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India has left here on his return to Simla. His visit to Calcutta is understood to have been in connection with the projected transfer of the new Magnetic Observatory lately erected at Alipore under the supervision of Professor J. W. Kuchler. The rebuilding of the magnetic room and transfer of valuable magnetic instruments has been necessitated by the proximity of the underground electric system now being established to work the Kidderpore tramways. A new site for magnetic rooms somewhere within ten miles of the present observatory is to be shortly selected.

JUSTICE STANLEY ON EXPERT WITNESSES.

In disposing of a Jute Contract Case in the High Court, Mr. Justice Stanley expressed his opinion of the expert witnesses. His Lordship said there exists in case of expert witnesses a tendency to support the view which is favourable to the party who employs them so that it is difficult to get from them an independent opinion.

LIGHT AND IRREGULAR MONSOONS.

The statement published to-day by the Meteorological Department shows that the monsoons have been unusually light and irregular on both sides of India during the past week, the rainfall from the Bombay current being almost confined to the Coast Districts, while the Bengal current has done little beyond Bengal, Assam and Burma. Upper India has been practically rainless.

PRISON CLOTHING FOR MILITARY PRISONERS.

The Government of India have decided to abolish the present regulation enforcing the wearing of prison clothes by military prisoners and the issue of canvas suits is sanctioned to protect the uniform when prisoners are at work.

THE BHITTANI'S ATTACK ON A MAIL TONGA.

The Bhittani's have paid the whole of the fine of Rs. 1,800 imposed on them in connection with the attack on the mail tonga at Pezu on the Dera Ismail Khan border on the 8th ultimo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A trial will be given next winter by the Military authorities in India to the Rendall pattern horse ambulance, which is to be constructed in the Ordnance Department workshops.

Captain Chalmers, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has three months' extension of leave home.

Nothing has so far been heard from the home authorities regarding the proposals made by the Government of India for accelerating promotion in the Staff Corps. The question, however, is one which the quick promotion in the British service, due to the Boer war and to the increase in the army, must force to the front.

In order that the whole training of recruits of Native infantry battalions may be carried out with the ·303 rifle, and that noncommissioned officers may be accustomed to the use of the same weapon before re-armament, the Government of India have sanctioned the issue of an additional 9,900 rounds, or 9 complete boxes of ·303 ammunition, in exchange for a similar amount of Martini-Henry ammunition to all Native corps to which ·303 arms have been issued for instructional purposes.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 28.—Kaye, Major, Bombay, R. G. A. on duty from Quetta.

Staddon, Captain, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on medical certificate from Deolali.

Beauchamp, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay XX Hussars, on leave from Mhow.

Elderton, Captain, 8th Bombay Infantry, on furlough from Delhi.

Temple, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, R. F. A., on leave from St. Thomas' Mount.

Crawford, Lieutenant, Madras, 24th Madras Infantry, on leave from Secunderabad.

Mullaly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Army Head Quarters, D. A. Q. M. G. for Mhow on leave from Ootacamund.

Hawes, Lieutenant, Punjab, on leave from Kohat.

Fagan, Captain, Punjab, 1st P. I., on leave from Kohat.

Evatt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 49th Garhwalis, on leave from Lansdowne.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Aden &c., with English mail and the following passengers:—

Pollard Capt J H
Roberts Mr, Mrs & 4 children
Cousins Miss L
Warren Mr G B
Wood Lieut H
Bird Mr B H
Young Mr John
Pandole Mr D C
Pandole Mrs and child
McNeece Lieut Col
Bell Mr and Mrs J G
Neave Mr K
Macpherson Mr and Mrs W C and infant
Foley Mr B
Fitze Mr J
Lathbury Capt H O
Reynolds Mr W F
Tennant Major and Mrs C
Crawford Lieut A G
Anderson Mrs J
Coggan Mr and Mrs R T
Luffmann Miss
Chondhuri Mr N P
Denham Prof T and child
Tubbs Mr C
Clubwalla Mr J C
Cawasjee Mr F
Bhagak Mr C
Pattani Mr A P
Hall Lieut-Col L
Dobbs Mrs A H
James Mr R
Flint Mr J
Faunce Mrs R de L
Sandwith Major J R
Todd Mr F H
Fagan Miss
Stevens Mr A M B
Nolan Hon Mr P.
Sparkes Mr H P
Counsell Mr J
Hawes Lieut C H
Bayley Mrs W E
Evans Miss N
Willett Capt A J Saltren
Dalgeish Mr E
Gwyther Mrs E
Evatt Lieut-Col J
Fagan Capt H R
Neilson Mr A M
Malcolm Mr Bernard
Cooke Mr B J
Grant Mr Mrs Miss 2 children and infant
Huchsledt Miss B
Curtis, Mr and Mrs T
Curtis Miss
Tate Mr and Mrs John
Turner Mrs F C
Richard Lt V G H
Godrich Mr F M
Rooskeppd Capt G
Rooskepel Lt G
Wilkinson Lt G
Gay Mr H
de Philippe Mr E
Baptista Mr Joseph
Bourne Lt W H P
Lambert Mr and Mrs D
White Mr J B
Jacobs Mr C
Dauler Mrs
Ivor Mr Mrs and child
Peerbhoy Mr M A
Slater Mr and Mrs J Sanders
Gray Mr
Wahid Miss
Hansman Miss K
Rich Lt E T
Fett Mr R
Jennings Mrs W E
Dieele Miss K
Daty Mr D R
Templer Mr J
Cressor Mr E V
Simmons Mr Theo
Simon, Mr G
Baverstock Mr H

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Plassy to Aden, on 6th July, 1901, connecting with ss Arcadia for Marseilles and London.

Mr W Crawley, Mr A Pedler, Mr V Jameson, and Mr C M Bles.

Per s s Egypt, to Marseilles and London, on 13th July, 1901.

Mr Heaven, Mr W R Arbuthnot, Mr and Mrs A Tweedy and child, Mr A R C Savile, Capt E Hingston, Mr T G Peacocke, Mr P F Bowring, Mr A Muirhead, Lieut-Col E Mair, Mr and Mrs J Wilson, Mr R Emmanuel, Mrs J W Reynolds, Capt R G Macpherson, Mr H Nunn, Major C Hutton Dawson, Mr H B Welsh, Col C W Muir, Mr W H Greenish, Col F S Gwatkin, Mrs R A Gilchrist, Mr E de M Humphries, Mr and Mrs E Rogers, Mr L M Thornton, Mr A W Wakeman, Capt E Stracey, Mr and Mrs E P Cunning, Mr W F Garland, Mr G Fitzgerald, Mr A Hunt, Mr G W Gaver, Mr A H Izat, Rev R Horne Stevenson, Col C M Haggard, Rev J M Macgie, Rev F E D Cobbold, Major H H Dobbie, Mr W C Tayler, Capt G W Robinson, Lieut J Mackenzie, Lieut B D Broughton, Mrs A Hardy, Mr and Mrs W Galbraith, Mr A Cram, Mr A Carrie, Mr C Baxter, Mr G Montsath, Mrs J Tweedie, and Mr and Mrs F A Nicholson.

FROM the 16th to the 21st instant, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 291 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 366, the death-rate being 42·0 per mille, and the mean for the ten previous years being 34·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera nil, small-pox, nil measles 3, fevers 138, dysentery 41, diarrhœa 11, and other causes 173.

AT a sitting of the Treason Court Edward Beckworth, of Charlestown, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500. The judge was very severe in his comments on the prisoner's conduct, characterising the case as a melancholy one. Beckworth was born and educated in Natal, and during the war he practically sold his allegiance to his country for the sake of business.

IT is reported here that Mr. Pierpont Morgan contemplates making a trust in watches and watch materials, and the announcement has come like a thunderclap on Geneva and Swiss manufacturers in general. The proposed combine represents £4,000,000, and will, it is said, be composed of the Philadelphian Company, of Riverside N. J.; the Standard, of Jersey Town; Keystone, of Philadelphia; Muhr Brothers and Bates and Bacon, of Attleborough. It is proposed to manufacture all goods in America, and so do away with the necessity of importing Swiss materials. Prices for whole watches will be cut down, and by this means the trade for the famous cheap Geneva watches will be menaced. The Swiss manufacturers mean to fight the trust.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A LADY FROM TEXAS.

WOMEN ARE SO SERIOUS.

QUEEN RANAVALONA.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

"A Lady from Texas," produced on Saturday evening at Great Queen-street Theatre, won approbation from the audience. On the fall of the curtain, indeed, there were calls for the author, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, who, on being led before the footlights by Mr. Penley, was received with generous applause. Mrs. O'Fish Withers, while in Texas, one day made a meat pie for her husband, who afterwards died. This does not seem, however, to have been a case of cause and effect, for the fame of that meat pie and of its fellows spread throughout the States; so that "factory after factory went up, and pie after pie went down," with a result that Mrs. O'Fish-Withers became a multi-millionairess. This clever, vivacious, and attractive lady has crossed the Atlantic to marry a duke, and we are introduced to her in the drawing room of Lady Walter Bective, wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The visitor, who carries a quaint little white dog shod with crimson boots holds the company spellbound with an account of how she recently dressed in fig leaves as Eve, to the delight of a dozen or so admiring Adams. Interest alternates between the doings and sayings of this animated lady and those of Colonel Vernon—a droll person who makes love to nearly all the ladies in the cast. To look at him you would not think he could touch the heart of an elderly shop girl or romantic nursemaid. But—and this is where the humour comes in—he has a specific for winning feminine hearts. Much in the manner of a schoolboy reciting "The Wreck of the Hesperus," Colonel Vernon utters a few set sentences: "You are the only woman I have ever loved. I have only played at love before—God forgive me. You are my past, present, and future. You are my soul's hope of immortality. I will envelop you in a cloud of love." That fetches them. Even the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is willing to fly with him "to the uttermost parts of the earth." He explains that he could only afford to take her for a few weeks to Hastings. Poor thing! and after she has been to the trouble of arranging with her husband for her elopement. "Walter has promised me a divorce," is the bewildering announcement she makes to the dumb-founded Colonel. His hopes were set no higher than to be the secret lover of all these ladies. From the dashing millionairess he steals a kiss that must almost have been audible on Saturday night in Lincoln's-inn-fields. But she takes an ample revenge by making his character and intentions patent to the other ladies whose peace he had imperilled. On learning what sort of a man Colonel Vernon is, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gives him a Government appointment in South Africa—which is what you would expect from a Minister who has put a shilling on the income tax. It only remains to record that Mrs. O'Fish-Withers develops amazing and amusing manners when she becomes a Duchess; that Lord and Lady Walter go to the Mediterranean for "a second honeymoon," and that things turn out well for the several subordinate characters. Miss Kitty Cheatham's rendering of the title role compels warm eulogy.

That fascinating young widow, Mrs. O'Fish Withers, was introduced to Lady St. Quintin in "The Lady from Texas" in a gown of geranium-coloured voile. The kilted skirt had its pleats shaped to fit the figure with three rows of cream insertion stitched across them in bold festoons to keep them in place. Set free from below the third row of lace, they gave ample fulness round the feet, the hem being outlined with four bands of velvet of the same colour. The bodice is pleated in the same style, with the lace insertion festooning them into due control across the back and chest. After she has successfully achieved her purpose of becoming a Duchess she wears a rich gown of white satin, embroidered in silver sequins, set in close lines at the waist, whence they radiate as they pass down the skirt. Where these lines cease, sequined crescents take up the design and further decorate the hem and long train. The decolleté bodice, held on by shoulder straps, is similarly worked, and a beautiful sash of white chiffon, reaching to the hem of the train, is perhaps the prettiest touch of the whole dress. Pretty Lady Walter Bective (Miss Cynthia Brooke) wore a beautifully-cut gown of soft white cloth, outlined with white silk strappings set perpendicularly round the hem of the long trained skirt. It is cut corselet fashion at the waist, and worn over a loose skirt of alternate bands of white satin ribbon and deep coloured lace insertion. She dresses for the Duchess' ball in a gown of pale pink crepe de Chine, arranged with a broad "tablier panel" of silver-sequined chiffon carried into a deep point in front, and rising well to the hips at the back. Into the edge of this tablier the shaped skirt is set in tiny pleats—all the little pleats being set free one after the other, higher and higher, as the tablier rises to the back, thus forming the shaped flounce and train. Margaret Anstruther, otherwise Miss Katherine Pole, wears a dress of pale blue voile. The pleats of the kilted skirt are set close at the waist, and stitched down to the knees whence they fall free to the feet, and later she wears a simple girlish frock of white alpaca, tucked and strapped, worn with a white silk shirt. Lady St. Quintain wears handsome, matronly gowns throughout, first of smoke-coloured velvet, then of black and white foulard, and finally of crimson velvet, trimmed with ecru guipure lace, while Lady Kingston achieves a triumph in the last act in a handsome white silk dress wrought with a design of lovers' knots that trail in radiating lines all down the skirt, in an applique of black velvet and jet sequins.

The characters of M. Pierre Wolff's play have been the puppets of French farce for so long that they have become a little battered. The gilt is chipped away here, the paint scraped off there; and the joints answer to the familiar pulling of the wires with such dangerous facility that it seems likely that the figures may fall to pieces altogether. The wife with a boisterously healthy, but unsympathetic husband, the handsome philanderer, who is visited in his flat by three ladies, one after another, and whose valet—in spite of the discretion of his appearance and manner is apparently so incompetent as to allow one to enter before the other has left, the charming widow who consoles Don Juan in the last act—we have met them all many times. And M. Wolff, although he agitates the wires with spirit certainly, and also with a certain amount of skill, does not attempt to touch them in any but the familiar way. The first act opens with the matrimonial quarrel—the wife, who longs for amusement; the husband, who will only bicycle. Enter the husband's school friend, home from India—always India—not seen him for twenty years—always twenty years. After the usual references to India and polo, and the usual dig in the ribs over an ancient reminiscence—we here learn that the friend from India is a gay dog—the gentleman becomes as sympathetic and tactful as Algy—usually a husband's name on the stage—is the opposite. They arrange a visit to the National Gallery—"there are some fine pictures at a place, you know, where the fountains are, Trafalgar-square. Very excellent collection"—and the husband is only too delighted to be clear of it and allow the party to consist of two only—he always is, silly fellow. But Don Juan has another entanglement—as always. He has become engaged to a hospital nurse, and is only just in the middle of the manœuvre of breaking the engagement off. In the second act he receives, first, the charming widow, who persuades him to break the entanglement with her friend, the wife. He agrees, but when this visit is followed by one from the wife he is weak—he is generally weak—and allows her to think him passionately in love. This interview is interrupted by the hospital nurse. This lady, we learn later, has captured the Colonel of the regiment in which Don Juan is only a subordinate officer, so that her "scene" with the wife and her impassioned denunciation of the way in which men dupe "us poor girls who are not married women" is not entirely without its humour. The audience of the other night, however, accepted it as genuine, and cheered it as a piece of honest melodrama in the midst of this cynical comedy. When this lady departs, the wife makes it up with Don Juan with extraordinary and quite unreal rapidity, and we are left to see her reconciled to her husband in the last act, after receiving her disillusionment of Don Juan by overhearing him repeat to the charming widow the protestations which he had used to her.

Now that the "sailor" hat is an established thing for a lady's costume when riding, it is of interest to look back upon the history of the riding habit. Time was when women rode in a costume little different from that they wore on ordinary occasions, with none of those points of resemblance to men's garments that are universal now. The wearing of a man's hat and coat for riding dates back to the reign of the Merry Monarch, and is one of the customs—happily few—of the upper-class women of that time which have come down to us. Like most of their customs, it was regarded by the Mrs. Grundy of the period as of the most doubtful propriety; and, though that good lady's voice was but little heard under the regime of the last Stuarts, it grew more powerful later on. But female pertinacity somehow centred itself on the riding habit and it survived the Revolution.

In the reign of Anne we find Addison writing in the "Spectator" as follows: "Among the several female extravagances I have already taken notice of there is one that still keeps its ground—I mean that of the ladies who dress themselves in a hat and feather, a riding-coat and a periwig in imitation of the smart part of the opposite sex." And in "Rob Roy" Scott makes his hero say, in describing his first meeting with Di Vernon, "She wore, what was then somewhat unusual, a coat, vest, and hat, resembling those of a man, which fashion has since called a riding habit. The mode had been introduced while I was in France, and was perfectly new to me." When the late Queen used to set the fashion, the riding habit disappeared for a time. A well-known portrait of her late Majesty shows her on horseback in a costume without a touch of resemblance to the male riding-kit of the period. But later on things changed once more, and now the lady on horseback as much a man, down to the saddle, as circumstances permit.

Queen Ranavalona yesterday paid a visit to the Minister of the Colonies. Perhaps M. Decrais will return it, but, at any rate, he did not do so the same day. This and many other ceremonial distinctions are made, it seems, in order to impress on the Queen, as well as upon her former subjects, that she is nobody. Queen Ranavalona was accompanied by the Official of the Colonial Department who never lets her out of sight, by her aunt, her little niece, and her interpreter, a native Malagasy who is a medical student here. The Queen, having received the Minister's greetings of welcome, thanked him in a very pretty and humble little speech. She said she was grateful for the solicitude of the French Government, and for the kind attentions of M. Lemaire, the Colonial Department official. She was pleased with her visit to France, and she was sure her health would improve. She was delighted with her drive to the Bois de Boulogne, and her evening at the Nouveau Cirque, and she hoped she would be allowed to witness a performance of "Round the World in 80 Days." M. Decrais then took the Queen to a buffet, where refreshments were served, and presented his daughter-in-law and his grand-children. One of the latter, a boy of nine, on being presented asked the Queen's leave to kiss her hand, a piece of eighteenth century politeness probably suggested by the grand-father, which must have gone to the Queen's heart, and showed delicacy of feeling on the Minister's part. The Queen, after admiring the view of the Place de la Concorde—the finest city view, I think, in Europe—from the balcony of the Admiralty, drove home.

In his recent speech, toasting the Queen of the Netherlands, the Kaiser alluded to his ancestress, Louisa Henrietta, "the Rose of Orange." This Princess was the sister of the Prince of Orange, who married a daughter of Charles I., and she herself was near marrying the Prince of Wales afterwards Charles II. She married the Great Elector, and was mother of the first King of Prussia, Frederick I.; and through their descent from her the Kings of Prussia have styled themselves Princes of Orange to this day. She was an admirable patroness of industry, and nobly charitable. She was long supposed to be author of the famous hymn, "Jesus, meine Zuversicht" ("Jesus, my Redeemer lives" in Miss Winkworth's "Lyra Germanica"); but recent criticism has exploded this claim.

An interesting link with the past has been severed by the death, at her London residence, of Madame Anna Robene Laidlaw, who was formerly pianist to the Queen of Hanover, and the contemporary and friend of Richard Wagner, Meyerbeer, and Ludwig Berger, whose pupil she was, and of Robert Schumann. The last-named composer dedicated his celebrated "Fantasiestucke" to Madame Laidlaw, who when a girl of fourteen played at the concert given in London by Paganini. The great violinist afterwards wrote that she was the most magical player he had ever listened to. The deceased lady performed at nearly every European Court, and leaves behind a magnificent collection of jewelled souvenirs from the sovereigns before whom she appeared. These included King William IV., who was charmed with her rendering of his favourite old Scotch airs.

The lady-cyclists continue the rapid monotonous tenor of their way at the Aquarium, Miss Anderson being first favourite through yesterday's programme. Each competitor wears distinguishing colours, and their garments are such as would delight the soul of Lady Harberton, consisting mainly of light-textured knickers and thin loose shirts girdled with a sash. One vain spirit more ambitious than the rest further adopts an embroidered zouave, while a patriotic lady has "thought out" her garments into a design of "red, white, and blue," the shirt being red, the sash and facings white, and the knickers blue, until she flies through the air as a sort of British flag. The cycling is doubtless excellent work but so long as speed-racing makes the rider double herself up over the handles with streaming hair, starting eyes, over-heated complexion, and a complete absence of all the graceful lines that good carriage and well-cut skirts give, it must of necessity lack attractiveness as a spectacular display.

Interviewing some of the ladies, however, between the races, with expressions of sympathy for their exhaustion, an "Express" representative was assured that "they weren't a bit tired, that they liked it very much, and that by next week they should be so thoroughly in training that they would not even get hot!" They are attended throughout by a hospital-trained nurse, and as soon as they dismount they are wrapped in warm cloaks and hurried off to their dressing-rooms, where they are thoroughly rubbed down with Turkish towels and plenty of Elliman's embrocation. At present they are all very fit indeed, except the two ladies who had to give out through bruises in spills on the track. But though they can't ride for this week's race, they are neither of them at all seriously hurt, only sufficiently bruised to prevent their doing themselves justice.

Extravagant stories are in circulation as to the fees to be paid to the nurse who will have charge of the Royal baby when it arrives. She is said to be engaged at a monthly salary of £6, but will receive £400 when it cuts its first tooth, £400 when it takes its first step alone, and £400 when it utters its first word, with a further sum of £800 when her services are no longer required for the child.

Our Paris Dress Expert writes:—The races at Chantilly, the Dog Show, and the Salon were the most popular functions to which holiday makers went on Whit Sunday. Crowds of English people were to be seen everywhere; indeed, there seemed to be a larger contingent of our countrymen in Paris for this holiday than there was at Easter. Of course the Chantilly race meeting was the rendezvous of fashion, and the gowns worn were marvels of grace and beauty both in design and material. It would indeed be a task to describe a quarter of the exquisite toilettes noted; the crowd was immense and the scene one of rare beauty, such a dazzling mass of colour against green trees and grass, and the smiling faces of pretty women content in the knowledge of being perfectly dressed, making a sight pleasant to look upon indeed. To one interested in the fantastic whims of fashion, such a function is pure enjoyment, for it is an orgie in dress.

Such hats and gowns! Can their equal be seen anywhere, with their cunning touches of colour and quaint tricks of needlework? I noticed one gown of grey chiffon which seemed puritanical in its sweet simplicity, until, upon closer examination, one noted the hundreds of minute tucks which, in the form of squares, edged with a narrow grey satin ribbon, headed a flowing frill round the skirt. The dainty bodice was fully gathered into a yoke of tucked chiffon squares, decorated with stars of Cluny lace, beaded with grey velvet paillettes, and edged with ribbon; while the full sleeves were also trimmed with tucks, ribbon, and lace, and had dainty under-sleeves of spotted muslin, run with silver braid and Valenciennes insertion. This charming gown was crowned by a lovely hat of palest pink roses, simply relieved by a bow of black velvet ribbon. Another gown of black and white foulard was very striking. The bodice and the skirt down to the knees was formed of tucked bands of white mousseline, edged with Valenciennes and bands of the foulard alternating. A full-gathered frill finished the skirt, and the bodice boasted a tiny yoke of Irish lace, threaded with the popular black velvet ribbon. A three-cornered toque was worn with it in white crin, with three choux of mousseline, white black, and yellow, respectively, at the left side.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writes under date, 25th June, as follows:—June 25th was the birthday anniversary of our Governor, Senhor Conselheiro Galhardo, and a solemn "Te Deum" was sung at the city church, which was attended by all the Military, Ecclesiastical and Civil Officers, besides a large number of private people who afterwards proceeded to the Palace to tender their congratulations to His Excellency. The "Heraldo", published an article recounting the heroic and valiant deeds of Colonel Galhardo, when in Africa he commanded the military expedition against the turbulent and much-feared Potentate "Gungahama."

The fall of rain this year has been excedingly heavy; no less than 54 inches being already registered. This unprecedented and extraordinary fall, in the course of a few days, has caused immense damage, several houses and huts having been washed away: all the streets and paddy fields are submerged and there is much loss of cattle. Such an inundation has never been known. It is to be hoped Government will take immediate steps to alleviate the misery and that public subscriptions will also be raised, both here and in Portugal, so as to help the poorer classes who are the greatest sufferers. The waterfalls at Dudsugar, near Castle Rock, where some Englishmen and Mr. J. N. Tata have just leased extensive tracts of land for the cultivation of sugar cane and for establishing sundry factories to be worked by water power now present a magnificent sight.

His Holiness, Leo XIII., has been pleased to confer on the Very Revd Izidaro de Cunha, the high distinction of Honorary Chaplain of the Bazilica of the Holy House of Loretto.

The new Consul General for Portugal in British India has left Lisbon and will be in Bombay before the end of the month.

What has become of the New Bishop of Damaun His Lordship received his appointment nine months ago, and the delay in assuming charge of his diocese in causing inconvenience to his flock.

Two men were badly gored by bulls during a bull-fight at Nimes. One of them had his thigh pierced to a depth of 2 ins. Another, who was trying to snatch the dart with small flag attached from a bull's shoulder, was twice tossed in the air, and just as he was clearing the barrier with an ugly gash in his ribs, the beast's horn caught him in the mouth, smashing his jaw. A spectator who fell into the ring was tossed out again by the bull.

THE NORTHCOTE CATTLE FARM.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Ahmedabad:—"I paid a visit on Tuesday to the Northcote Cattle Farm near the Charodi Station in the Ahmedabad District and should like to tell your readers what I saw there.

Famine lay heavy upon all the cattle in these parts but most of all on the cows. The individual cultivator abandoned everything to save his last bullock, for without it he could not plough his land. The large graziers' herds which supplied the country with young stock were swept clean away. It is scarcely too much to say that apart from the few, saved by Government agency and by the Mahajans of Ahmedabad and one or two other towns there was not a cow left North of the Narbadda. The native Rahubari who would now get hold of a few has as keen an eye for breed as any one in the world, but in spite of himself he would have to rear degenerate stock from sheer inability to get thorough-bred bulls. The famous Gujerat cattle were in danger of becoming extinct.

H. E. Lord Northcote conceived the idea of gathering the best of the scattered remnants, both male and female, into a farm and so preserving the type. About 400 cows were selected by that well-known expert, Mr. Mollison; six good bulls were obtained from one source or another, two more being still needed; about 2,000 acres of good grazing land were taken up near Charodi; and that is the place I went to see.

A short way from the station, we came upon the wire fencing which is being put up round the farm. Something less than half a mile further on, are two huge stacks of pressed grass, themselves an object lesson to a people, whom even the troubles of last year have not taught to save their fodder. Thousands of acres of good grass were allowed to go to waste this year in this taluka alone. Close by are two enclosures where the cattle are penned at night. At present they are grazing in a distant part of the farm, and herein lies a point of much interest to those who make a study of Indian cattle. The land is burnt brown by the hot-weather sun. It presents only here and there patches of withered grass containing to all appearance no more nutriment than the thatch on a roof. Yet the cattle live on it, only those with calves at foot getting anything extra, and what is more, they thrive. Last year 15,000 of their class were sent down to pasture grounds in the Thana District, where they were supplied with as much grass as they could eat, some being cut and saved for the purpose. Yet in the words of a Veterinary Officer who went to enquire into the mortality among them—"they starved while they ate." The essential difference being that here at Charodi they are in their own country, eating home food, while in Thana they were foreigners eating foreign food. In a small sub-enclosure are 17 healthy little calves—the first fruits of the farm among them, one grand young bull is singled out as reserved for future breeding purposes. The superintendent tells us that for the first two or three days the mothers will not part with their offspring, but after that they readily go off to pasture leaving them in Mr. Kulkarni's creche for the day. I have no doubt there is great joy at the evening meeting and was sorry not to be able to stay to see it.

Passing on we see the builders hard at work at roofing for the haystacks, at their shelter sheds for the cattle, at a row of houses for the herdsmen. On our side is the trim little house of the superintendent in the verandah of which stands the "Separator" given by the Bombay Dairy Company, awaiting a place of its own. Around all a zone of land is being ploughed up with the threefold object of growing food for the milch cattle, giving an example in fodder crops, and checking the invasion of mosquitoes from the badly drained ground. Altogether it is a pleasant sight in this land of famine. Originated by His Excellency, organised by Mr. Mollison, managed now by Mr. Mehta with Mr. Kulkarni as resident superintendent, it is a place where the most orthodox Hindu can join hands with the modern economist, for its two corner stones on the sacredness of bovine life and the preservation of a breed of cattle which was once, and may by its means be again, the pride of the countryside. The expenditure is heavy, already amounting to Rs. 38,636-13-2 and will be heavier still before the sale of young stock to the cultivators can begin. If anyone wishes to help on a thoroughly sound scheme his contribution sent to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the "Gujerat Cattle Preservation Association" will be thankfully received.

On leaving I was met by one of that fine old race of Gujerat Yeomanry the Kadwa Patidars. He was emphatic in his praise of the management. "They take as much care of the cattle as the Kulkarni themselves" said he, which was about equivalent to saying of a child "his own mother could not treat him better." This meant much, as the cultivator is apt from experience, to regard with derision all attempt by the "sirkar" to invade their domain of agriculture. Nor was my friend Ambaram in himself a critic to be despised. A man of worth was he, as shrewd in his own way as a Midlothian farmer. His holding included, with other land, one hundred acres under rice. With the tenacity of his race he brought twenty-three head of cattle through the famine but at the cost of a fortune. Keen to seize every chance he had employed the slack season in digging the farm well on contract. He had watered freely the last two years but sorrowfully admitted that he would not be able to stand a third bad season. Not for such as he is the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill needed, nor is it intended, but for the many weaklings to whom artificial credit means serfdom to the Bania. Given fairly good harvests and he would ask for nothing but a sympathetic landlord, who would treat him with moderation in good years and help him over the bad ones. Such an one, I think he would admit, he finds in the great "sirkar."

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

H. Green, who fell in the Bordeaux to Paris race, is going for the record over the course in a private trial, of course properly timed. Many authorities are confident that Green is capable of beating the best time yet accomplished, but it would be much more satisfactory to see him compete in other French long distance road races and see how he shows up against the other competitors. Riding against the watch is very different from riding in competition. All Green's peformances of recent years have been of the record nature against the watch. People would like to see him now that he has the opportunity, perform against, the best road men on the Continent.

Recently no less than thirteen bicycles were counted on country railway stations, every one of them being without mudguards. The time was just after a storm, and the inference is obvious that had the machines been guarded and the riders thus protected from the wet mud, the train would not have been sought. Why people should tour without mudguards is inexplicable. The retarding effect from windage that mudguards have upon the machine is infinitesimal, especially at touring speed, while the added comfort and the preservation of the machine and clothes are items which one would have thought would have ensured guards being fitted. Certainly they are more in use to-day than ever before, but evidently the full value of them has not yet been realised by all. No road cycle ought to be without mudguards.

At the time of writing, a six days' "ladies' race" is in course of decision at the Royal Aquarium. As usual the track is extremely small and narrow, while the sport, if it can possibly be so called, is of the poorest nature. It was hoped that these ladies' performances had died a natural death. Apparently such is not the case, although from the amount of attention the event is attracting the hope is justified that this is the last flicker before actually dying out for good. This sort of thing may attract paying gates on the Continent but not in this country.

A successful race meeting was that of the Cardiff Hundred Miles Club held on Tuesday of last week, the only accident to mar the proceedings being the serious one that fell to W. A. Edmonds, the one mile amateur champion of England. The accident was caused by another rider's machine colliding with that ridden by Edmonds, throwing the champion headlong on the track. It was found that he was badly injured, and after receiving "First aid" from the police he was removed on a stretcher to the Cardiff Infirmary. The accident happened in the five miles scratch event for the Rummer Challenge Cup which Edmonds would undoubtedly have won, but which ultimately was secured by E. Nicholls with A. L. Reed second and B. Andrews third.

The Leicestershire Local Centre of the National Cyclists' Union have undertaken, and successfully carried through, a prosecution on behalf of cyclists against the village roughs round about Leicester, who, it seems have been in the habit of attacking cyclists without provocation. A party of three cyclists had been out for an afternoon spin, and, calling at a wayside inn on their return to light up their lamps, they were attacked by five roughs who subjected them to much rough treatment. It is satisfactory to state that the three of defendants were sent to prison for one month with hard labour and two were fined 30s. each including cost: By taking up cases such as this the Union will extend its popularity amongst cyclists who on their part ought more generally to support such a deserving body.

The result of the Anerley Bicycle Club's evening meeting at the Crystal Palace last Thursday proves that amateur racing men are not falling off in number and that if only more races were promoted the men would be forthcoming to make a successful entry. At the meeting in question the race decided was a one mile open handicap; no less than thirty three entries were received by the Anerley B.C., and out of this number very few proved to be non-starters. The race was well contested and provided some spirited riding, G. E. Albury from the 180 yards mark beating A. L. Reed, by half a length, Reed having started from the 60 yards mark. These meetings are organized by the Anerley B. C. on Thursday evenings throughout the season, and the first, second, and third prizes at the close of the season are awarded to the competitors who have scored the greatest number of points.

A very good arrangement was carried out at Herne Hill prior to the Whitsun holidays, when a course of some 5 1-4 laps to the mile was measured out on the grass enclosure, thus giving racing men who intended to ride at what are known as "grass" meetings, or in other words race on grass tracks, an opportunity of getting a little useful practice before hand. It is very rarely indeed that a London man gets an opportunity of training upon grass and very often a good man who has to train on a fast cement track is beaten by a local rider who puts in all his work upon a grass course. No doubt those who took the opportunity for practice afforded, benefited thereby.

ALLEGED INSULT AND MISCHIEF BY THE MUNICIPAL WATER ENGINEER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Fairlie Bruce, Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, appeared before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of insult and mischief preferred against him by one Bhimji Bhanji, a Bania. Mr. S.B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

On the case being called out for hearing, the magistrate inquired whether there was any possibility of the case being settled.

Mr. Velinker said that he was afraid there was no possibility of a settlement to be arrived at; because he was ready to satisfy the Court that his client was not to be blamed for the occurrence and it would be shown that complainant and his party were very rude to his client. The pleader further stated that had it not been for a little difference in nationality, the case would never had been brought to a court of law. The defence denied the occurrence. However, if anything that took place that day had hurt the feelings of the complainant, the pleader would only say that his client did not intend to do so.

Mr. Spencer said if Mr. Velinker reduced to writing on what terms he wished to approach him, he would consider the matter.

Mr. Velinker said he could not go beyond what he had said. He was prepared to say that Mr. Bruce had no intention to hurt the feelings of the complainant and his party and that whatever took place on that day was utterly unintentional.

Mr. Spencer said that it was impossible to accept that. The accused had so far forgotten himself as to kick off the complainant's turban. This was to a native mind the most atrocious insult that could possibly be offered. Whether that was intentionally done or not was a question. Had it not been for the great provocation his client had received, he would not have thought of coming to Court.

The magistrate said in a case where the question of nationality was involved, it was desirable to settle the dispute amicably. It had been explained on behalf of Mr. Bruce that he did not mean any insult.

The complainant having refused to accept the explanation offered on behalf of the accused, the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Spencer in opening the case said that the object of the prosecution in coming to court was not so much to get the accused convicted and punished as to vindicate the liberties of the people who had been offended by another person without any justification and out of pure wantonness. The evidence in the case would show that on the morning of the 27th May last Mr. Bruce was travelling in a train on the G. I. P. Railway. He was alone and was reclining on a first class seat. About five or six gentlemen entered the carriage at the Ghaut Cooper Station. There was room available for three passengers on one side on which three of the gentlemen took their seats, while the others requested Mr. Bruce to assume a sitting position so as to allow the two gentlemen the space to sit on. Mr. Bruce did not do so, and one of them had to ensconce himself in the corner of the seat. There was a small table in the carriage, on which Mr. Bruce's hat was kept at the time. The table was large enough for three or four hats and near Mr. Bruce's hat two gentlemen of the complainant's party also placed their hats. Mr. Bruce asked one of these gentlemen, Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji in a rather peremptory manner to put his hat on at once. Mr. Dwarkadas quietly took his hat and put it on. Mr. Bruce then seemed to have forgotten himself and kicked off the other turban without saying a word. It was complainant's turban. Complainant remonstrated with Mr. Bruce and when the train arrived at the Coorla Station, the matter was reported to the railway authorities and the accused's name was obtained with some difficulty. Mr. Spencer in conclusion said that his client had come to the Court to get satisfaction and when a respectable gentleman like him, was to be treated in that manner, it was more to the interest of the public than to him that proper justice should be done.

The complainant then gave his evidence, which bore out the statement made by Mr. Spencer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, he said the table on which the hats had been placed, was collapsible. It was supported by a brass rod in the socket, which made it collapsible. It was well fixed and was not shaky, but he did not test its firmness. The witness' turban was at the edge of the table. Mr. Bruce's hat had occupied a little more than half the table. The train rocked while in motion as usual. Witness did not squat on his seat. He could not say whether his friends did so or not. Mr. Bruce did not object to the way they sat in the carriage. It was not correct that while Mr. Bruce was talking to him (witness) the tip of his boot knocked against the table. Mr. Bruce moved forward when in the act of kicking off the turban and then reclined and crossed his legs. The kick levelled at the turban was a fairly strong one. It was not an accidental kick. When the turban was kicked off complainant and his party did not create any noise, but all of them complained of the "zoolum" and demanded accused's name. It was not true that any one of them took up Mr. Bruce's hat and the latter had to snatch it back.

At this stage his Worship called upon Mr. Velinker to state what the nature of his defence was.

Mr. Velinker said that on the day in question his client had been to one of the lakes and after finishing his work he was returning. He was tired by a long walk. He got into a first-class compartment and there being nobody in the carriage he reclined himself, reading a book. When the train reached Ghaut Cooper, complainant and his friends entered the carriage. On seeing them Mr. Bruce sat up in the corner of the seat. Some of the new-comers sat with him on the same seat while the others sat on the opposite seat. As some of them squatted on the seat with dirty legs, Mr. Bruce naturally resented and told them they should not do so. The complainant and another person then put their turbans on the table, on which Mr. Bruce's hat had been placed, As some of them had kept their turbans on, Mr. Bruce requested these two persons to wear their turbans also.

His Worship: Why?

Mr. Velinker said because he was offended that these two persons should sit bareheaded. Whether he was entitled to make such a request was a separate question. It seemed Mr. Bruce was then asked, what made him make the request. Mr. Bruce in explaining things to them, moved forward and as he did go, he happened to touch the under surface of the table, and the complainant's turban dropped down. The men became excited and clamorous and made gestures at his client and asked for his name. Mr. Bruce gave his name, but they did not seem to have understood it. One of them next picked up Mr. Bruce's hat, with what object nobody could say and it had to be snatched away. These were the facts.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 12th July next.

CREMATION IN CALCUTTA.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. NIELD COOK.

AN "Englishman" representative interviewed Dr. J. Nield Cook, Health Officer of Calcutta, the other day on the subject of cremation in Calcutta. Dr. Cook, considers no town could be worse suited for burial than Calcutta, for as soon as one gets beyond the town in any direction one finds nothing but low lying land only fit for growing paddy. No place fit for burial can be made, unless earth is brought from a distance, and though the early Christians are said to have brought earth from Mount Calvary for the first burial ground in Rome, it is a costly business bringing earth for a much shorter distance. Fortunately the Hindus, who constitute a large proportion of the population, have always burned their dead except infants, and as a matter of fact, though a burial ground is provided for them, many of the Hindus burn their infant dead. Bombay, where a similar difficulty is experienced, has provided a crematorium for Europeans, but I believe, he said, that it has not been much used as yet. A European lady, the wife of a doctor, was cremated in Calcutta a few years ago, which drew public attention to the question. As there was no crematorium for Europeans she was burned native fashion among the Hindus at Nimtollah Ghat. Some discussion followed among the Municipal Commissioners. The Vice-Chairman reported that the Dharmasastras permitted the cremation of Yavanas, or Aryans from outside India, in the ordinary burning ghats, but that though there was no violation of any injunction of the Sastras, objection would probably be taken to the practice, as Hindu females generally, accompany their dead to the ghat. As European sentiment is against the native method of burning in the open and would favour the provision of a completely separate place, to which they could take their dead to be burned in a closed crematorium, and where they could leave the ashes in a columbarium, if they did not wish to bury them in consecrated ground, there can never be any question of the cremation of Europeans at the native ghats becoming general. In 1898, a considerable number of Europeans petitioned the Corporation to provide a crematorium for their community, and Messrs. Burn and Co., kindly made me a design for the purpose. The Commissioners accepted the general proposition and requested me to select a site. I recommended a small plot of land which belonged to the Corporation on the northern boundary of the Lower Circular Road Cemetery which I considered would be convenient for Christians, who wished the ashes of their dead to be buried in consecrated ground. However, there was a numerously signed petition got up against the proposal and the Commissioners decided against it, being of opinion that the Hindu Burning Ghat at Shahnagore would be a better place. As I reported that this place was not well suited to the requirements of Christians living in the town the question dropped for the time being, to come up again and again, until what is really a want is suitably provided for."

"Do you think that a crematorium would be much used if it were provided, or that the majority of Christians in Calcutta would be against cremation?"

"I don't think it would be much used at first, as it takes time for any innovation to make way against deep rooted conservatism. A certain number of people, who think for themselves, would undoubtedly prefer cremation to burial. As regards the more ignorant and prejudiced a good deal would depend on the clergy and priests."

ACCORDING to the "Echo de Paris," King Leopold's present visit to Paris in connection with a loan he is trying to raise for the new Congo railway and for the establishment of a Belgian colony in China. It is said to be generally understood that if the King is successful in floating this loan, he will abdicate in favour of Prince Albert, and devote all his time to the development of his Colonial enterprises.

DR. DOWIE of Chicago, has assumed a new role though one in strict logical progression with his pretensions. From the platform of the Auditorium the "Doctor" made the following announcement:—"I am Elijah the prophet who appeared first to Elisah and then to John the Baptist. Now, all who believe me, stand!" Three thousand people rose. Dowie, continuing his speech, denounced everything outside Zion. With prophetic fire he cursed the Pope, the Freemasons, and the newspapers. "You have listened to the first message of the prophet," he cried. "You must pay tithes and offerings into the storehouse of God. A collection followed.

A CHARMING GARDEN BOOK AND OTHERS.

Sara Jeannette Duncan's new book ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LATCH (a) is a dainty series of reveries in a garden in Simla. The writer imagines herself—we sincerely hope it is only an imagination—obliged in the search after health, to spend all the day and every day in the open air, in her own garden for choice and convenience. At first her grumbling is pathetic, and her longing for the inside of her house from which she is driven forth is intense. She is "divorced from all that is upholstered," and is most discontented in consequence, for

> "Man, and especially woman, is a restless being made to live in houses, roaming from room to room, and always staying for the shortest time moreover, if you notice, in the one that is called the garden. The subtle and gratifying law of arrangement that makes the drawing-room the only proper place for afternoon tea operates all through. The convenience of one apartment, the quiet of another, the decoration of another regularly appeal in turn, and there is always one's beloved bed, for retirement when the world is too much for one. All this I am compelled to resign for a single fixed fact and condition, a cane chair set in the great monotony of out-of-doors."

Before long the invalid's love of nature and skill in observing its slightest changes works a marvellous improvement in her spirit, also we have no doubt in her health, and this progress is cunningly betrayed as she goes on from page to page, though her garden of exile was "a mere patch on a mountain top in the Himalayas." It was wedged on a shelf between an upper and a lower road, so limited that

> "The wistaria which twines over the paling is pushing a middle-aged hibiscus bush down the khud, while I, sitting here, elbow them both, and a honey-suckle climbing up from below has to cling with both hands to hold on. If I invite a friend to take a walk in my garden I must go in front declaiming, and he must come behind assenting; pansies, daisies and other small objects constantly slip over the edge and hang there precariously attached by the slenderest root of family affection for days."

And yet on this "shelf" the reader stays willingly for the allotted time sharing delightedly the pretty fancies, the dainty descriptions of the manners and ways of the flowers and of the invalid's human visitors. We sympathise with her veiled rebellion at first, against "Tiglath Pileser," her husband, and later in her somewhat grudging appreciation of the result of his sentence of banishment, which has proved not only just but merciful. The first beginnings of content are timid, when she sees in the days far more than a twenty-four hours, division of time, and in this "temper" the true solution of the weather, the tender, sweet-tempered day, the thoughtful one, touched with gloom, the weather in fact, is no more than "the mood of a day." Her visitors are sometimes amusing or give rise to amusing thoughts. One asks if she has continued using a certain prescription which Mrs. Lyric recommended, "And Colonel Lyric commanded the 16th Bundookis." As if that could affect the value of the prescription. Mrs. Tiglath Pileser naturally resents this idea, and wonders why

> "If you ask what kind of person Mrs. Thorn is, you are told "Oh! Mr. Thorn is Chief Secretary in the Department of Thuggi and Dacoity." One is always inclined to say "But she may be very nice in spite of that," and one only refrains because one knows how scandal grows in Simla."

Pansies are an early delight in the garden.

> "They seem to like the official atmosphere; doubtless in being so high and dry it suits them; at all events they adapt themselves to it with less fuss than almost any other flower. And certainly they could teach individuality to most of our excellent bureaucrats, who have a way of coming up exactly like each other . . . It is positively a relief after the monotony of a society in which everybody is paid by the King, to meet persons like pansies, who are not paid by anybody, and who express themselves, in consequence, with the utmost facility and freedom."

There is the day when the roses come in, or rather out.

> "They have been getting ready for weeks; every morning there has been a show of pink promises, half kept, white hints and creamy suggestions, and here and there a sweet, full-blown advertisement; but so much has been suddenly done that I think the bushes must have sat up all night to enable the garden definitely to make this morning its chief summer announcement—the roses are out."

Even among the roses considerations of the world outside float in and this is a description of the "little Paradise."

> The founders of Simla, . . . far in and far up they climbed to build it, and not being gods, but only men, they thought well to leave the simpler forms of misery out of their survey plans. They brought with them many desirable things, not quite enough but many, poverty and sorrow and age they left at the bottom of the hill. They barred out greed and ruin by forbidding speculation; they warned off the spectre of decrepitude by the "age limit" which sends you after fifty-five to whiten and perish elsewhere . . . From ten to five we work at dignified employments, at least our husbands do; the rest of the time we canter about on little country-bred ponies, and vigorously dance, even to fifty-four years eleven months and thirty days; and with full hearts and empty heads—and this is the consummation of bliss—congratulate ourselves."

Writing one's imaginings in an opening garden is tantalising, one wants to be perpetually looking up:—

> "Adam never wrote for publication, much less Eve, who naturally, when one thinks of it, was absorbed at that time in the first principles of dressmaking. I envy her the original seam; sewing is an ideal occupation in a garden."

The petunia is not a favorite among the flowers:

> "I should call the good petunia a person unmistakably middle class. Whether it is her incapacity to see a snub, or her very full skirt, or her very high colour, the petunia always seems to me a bourgeoise little lady in her Sunday best, with her hair smooth and her temper well kept under for the occasion. I think she leads her family a nagging life, and never misses a sunrise."

Here is a description of some phases of nature in the rains:—

> "The jungle triumphs in the rains. It overwhelms the place. Even on the shelf it is hard enough to cope with, creeping up, licking and lipping the garden through the paling, but out upon the public khud-sides it is unchecked and insatiable. We hate the jungle, it is so patient and designing and unremitting, so much stronger than we are. Such constant war we have to make upon it merely to prevent it swallowing us alive. It will plant a toad-stool in your bedroom and a tree in your roof; it shrinks from nothing. That is why we hear newcomers from tidy England in rapture upon the glorious freedom of the wilderness with grim displeasure, and it is so demoralising, the jungle. The oak, for instance, at home, is a venerable person we all respect and some of us used to worship. Here he is a disreputable old Bacchus with an untrimmed beard and ferns sticking to his branches. Certain English flowers, even—alas! that I should say it!—have left the paths of propriety and taken permanently to unregulated living. The dahlia has never repented, and the tiger-lilies brazen it out, but the little blue face of a convolvulus I met this morning strayed away in the company of a snake plant."

But one could go on making extracts from this very charming book, it is difficult to select the typical passages for the pretty fugitive thoughts are peeping everywhere. The writer deprecates the possible comparison of her book with "Elizabeth in Her German Garden." There is a likeness but On the Other Side of the Latch, is not a plagiarism, not a successor in the sense of being suggested by the older volume. One can easily see how the pages came from the pen of the banished one, driven to recording her impressions and fancies in the exile that was to bring her health. The book is a charming reflection of the scene it was written in.

KITTY'S VICTORIA CROSS (b) by Robert Cromie, is a well-told story. The situations are every day, with a touch here and there of the romantic, or the sentimental. Tragedy has her innings too, but not too heavily. The two girls Kitty and Nannie are charming, each in her way, which is kept quite different, though one is never very far from the other. And their sympathy generally is given to the same object. The summer, when two visitors come to Innisboffin and fate weaves her web freely among the small group, is very happy, though if there is love there is also riding away, and desolation remains in the short days as the portion of Kitty and Nannie. There are some fine incidents giving full play to the writer's undoubted skill in description, a skill that is equally at his command where people, or scenery, or a race is concerned. The fight for Innisboffin between Captain Peterson and Dan O'Mara, the ringleader of the mob, is a clever bit of writing. George Kendrick, the American, who has more money than he knows what to do with,—he is the spending department of his father's Chicago firm,—is a good character that affords much amusement. In describing people and things Mr. Cromie never says too much. The ideas suggested are as effective as those written down and he is equally artful in his conversations, without being tiresomely epigrammatic, he makes his people express their thoughts crisply, and each in his or her own spirit and tone invariably. His style is charming and loses nothing on the graphic side from the play of his fancy which is light and catching.

A SECRETARY OF LEGATION, (c) by Hope Dawlish, is a somewhat lurid story. We have the beautiful woman who gambles and entices young men into the toils of love for her and for the gaming-table. Her fascination is supposed to be intense. Then later we have her as the adored and beautiful wife of an Ambassador leading, apparently happily, the stately, and irreproachable life which suits such a position. To her husband's embassy comes a young Secretary who had once been her devoted slave, who had lost and won and lost again at her bidding and though he had well-nigh forgotten the existence of "Bella Donna" she has not, Bella Donna is not quite buried in Beatrix Trehearne. Apparently this sight of Hal Dale wakes up all her passion for play, that her happy marriage had lulled to silence, and she exerts her strange power of fascination with success to make him play again in her name, just as he, poor fellow, sees a chance of another and a brighter vista opening in his life. The complications are terrible. Every sin he has committed, every mistake he has ever made, rise up in judgment. We knew well he has deserved it all, but our ready sympathy is his and we would if we could give him courage to break his bonds. They are awfully strong, although the old worship at Bella Donna's shrine is dead, the sense of a former obligation is all the more compelling, and he goes his way depressed but obedient. The story is well told, and the society of Zafia makes a very interesting back-ground for its events. Every now and again there is a rush and a flutter in diplomatic circles, that takes the mind of the young Secretary off his own worries, and adds to the dignity and charm of the wife of the Ambassador. The minor currents are not without interest. Miss Vaughan, the benevolent spinster, who has her own little romance which does not give her much peace and which changes her whole nature bidding fair to bury everyone in its ruins, Eileen Murray who cherishes hers tenderly and truly, Mr. Trebearne, the Ambassador with the soul of a Sir Galahad believing utterly in his wife, they are all as well portrayed by Mr. Dawlish as the two chief sinners. Whether the whirlwind will spare either or both is an interesting question which the reader must get the book to answer.

(a) ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LATCH, by Sara Jeannette Duncan, Methuen & Co. 36, Essex Street, Strand, London.

(b) KITTY'S VICTORIA CROSS, by Robert Cromie, Frederick Warne, & Co., Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.

(c) A SECRETARY OF LEGATION, by Hope Dawlish, Methuen's Colonial Library.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN EMIGRATION AGENT.

A POLICE SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

In the Allahabad High Court on Monday further evidence was led in the trial of Bertram Eugene Hoff, the European Emigration Agent at Cawnpore, and of Ali Raza and Kassim Ali, native servants at the Depot, on charges of robbing and illegally detaining a Marwari woman. Mr. Hoff was re-examined as to meeting Sita Ram at the cutcherry. He said that at his invitation Sita Ram and Bharma Din had visited the Depot to look for Ram Pyari. Mr. Hoff said he never slept at the Depot as all his people were in Cawnpore.

Mr. Edward Rose, C. S., in answer to Mr. G. W. Dillon, said that a year ago he was Joint Magistrate in Cawnpore and as such performed certain duties under the Emigration Act. He thought that certain cases had been brought against Hoff, but was not certain. A certified copy of a judgment was shown to him from which it appeared that in a summary trial he had dismissed the charge brought by one Thakur Din for causing hurt and wrongful restraint against two servants of Mr. Hoff's. In defence it was stated that Thakur Din attempted to run away from the Depot and in doing so fell and was then prevented from making his escape. Mr. Rose had come to the conclusion that the case had been got up really at the instigation of a third party for the purpose of getting Hoff out of the neighbourhood. He thought the accused had been justified in the action they had taken and discharged them. Mr. Rose also remembered on one occasion Hoff coming with some jewellery to his house saying that it belonged to a coolie who had run away. He advised Hoff to deposit the articles in Court, which he believed was done. He could not tell the value of the articles. He was under the impression that Mr. Hoff had many enemies.

In answer to Mr. Wallach, Mr. Hoff himself told witness that he had many enemies; but witness hardly thought that was his only reason for coming to the conclusion. The only occasions he had of meeting Hoff were in the course of his duties.

Do you think that Thakur Din not entitled to leave the Depot if he chose to do so!—I did think so. I thought he could be prevented by the agent or his servants from leaving.

Mr. Justice Aikman asked Mr. Rose to point out the section of the Emigration Act on which he founded that opinion Mr. Rose pointed to Section 46 which Mr. Justice Aikman said applied to the liabilities of the recruiters, and not to those of the man recruited. This point, however, could be argued subsequently by the counsel for the accused.

Mr. Dillon: In case the recruiter advanced money to a prospective emigrant would he be justified in preventing him from leaving!

Mr. Justice Aikman: What would justify it?

THE INSPECTION BOOK.

Sheo Narain, the next witness, a clerk in the Emigration Department of the Magistrate's Office in Cawnpore, was shown the register inspection book of Mr. Hoff's Depot kept in the Magistrate's office. One of the entries in the book was on 6th January, 1901, "inspected in August, September and November. Nothing to note."

Mr. Justice Aikman: The register seems to be kept in a most irregular manner. Mr. Justice Aikman then took the book and read it from the beginning. Under 11th March, 1899, there was a statement of a case in which the Joint Magistrate had found that there had been two coolies detained against their will. They were immediately released.

A VISIT TO THE DEPOT.

Mr. Bernard McKeown, aged 19, a police sergeant at Cawnpore, said he had come to Cawnpore on 1st December and had got an officiating appointment on the 10th. Inspector Lucy introduced him to Hoff whom he had never met before he came to Cawnpore.

The woman was brought in afterwards and identified Hoff. Lucy said to Hoff "Oh! by the way Hoff I forgot to inform you that a woman was coming to identify you," Mr. Hoff said, "Let her come in." Mr. Corbett said, "this seems funny, you might have told me about this." The woman came in, and indentified Hoff without hesitation. Mr. Lucy drew up a report and they all signed it, including Mr. Hoff. Witness informed Mr. Hoff, that that was the very woman he had seen on 1st February. He made that statement in the hearing of Mr. Corbett, Mr. Lucy and his brother. The woman was the woman he had seen on 1st February. She had not on a dirty khaki-coloured dhoti when she came into the room and she had not a lotah. She had on a reddish-coloured cloth. Her face was not covered. Witness identified Ram Pyari as the woman he had seen on both occasions.

CHRISTIANITY AND SCIENCE.

LECTURE AT SIMLA.

A lecture on "Views of Modern Science" was delivered in the Simla town Hall on Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. G. T. Manley, Senior Wrangler. The chair was taken by Mr. Raleigh and the room was filled with an attentive audience. The Chairman, in a short speech introducing the lecturer, drew attention to the fact that among the most eminent scientists were men who were not merely professing Christians but earnest and devoted helpers in the cause of the Christian religion.

Mr. Manley said in the course of his address that in certain quarters the fiction was still kept up that science was opposed to Christianity. In this were contained two fallacies; one upon a matter of fact, the other upon a matter of opinion. The former was the supposed fact that as a rule a scientific education caused most men of science to give up their Christian faith, the latter was that because unbelief as we found it to-day dressed itself up in the fashionable clothes of modern scientific language, therefore science was its cause. Dealing with the latter first the lecturer showed that unbelief was much more rampant in the 18th century than now. If science was inimical to Christianity how did it occur in history that a revival of science was always contemporaneous with a revival in spiritua-Christianity. The century of science was the century of missions, and there was surely food for reflection in the fact that both revivals in the Church in the 19th century took their rise in Cambridge and Oxford Universities, which were homes of scientific research. He gave the names of many eminent men of science from Galileo to Sir James Simpson, who had been not only believers in but earnest workers for the Christian faith. Confining his attention to men who had revolutionised some branch of science, only one of the first rank, Charles Darwin, could by any chance be put on the other side. Even granting that Darwin was not an orthodox Christian, he (the speaker) was not so sure as some that Darwin would have denied such facts as the resurrection of Christ, for he expressed the belief that life was breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one, and his protests were earnest and persistent that his works were not in any way contrary to religion. Who should they believe then, Darwin, or those who misrepresented him? On the second point Mr. Manley quoted letters from various eminent scientists addressed to himself, showing how strong was their belief in Cristianity. His own experience for ten years at Cambridge confirmed the view that the leading scientific men were generally earnest Christians.

The Bishop of Lahore moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting address, and to Mr. Raleigh for presiding. In the course of his remarks he said religious men welcomed the new and wonderful discoveries of modern science as helping to confirm them in the Christian belief, and as making clearer many things in the Biblical narrative.

MANNERISMS OF M. P.'s.

There is a general idea that to make a great success in Parliament a politician must be a highly trained orator. But this is not the case. The sounding peroration and the Latin quotation have long ceased to be the necessary eqipment of a speaker at St. Stephen's. Matter and not so much manner is what Parliament cares for. If a member has something to say and is in earnest he will get more attention than the man who utters commonplaces with twice the facility.

TREASURY BENCH CONTRASTS.

Only a few of the prominent men in Parliament to-day are really effective speakers from the popular point of view. There is no one who approaches Mr. Gladstone in his best days, and yet taken as a whole the general level of debate has never been so high. If there is no debating giant on the front benches there is also no one who, like the great Duke of Wellington in the other House, is unable to play a creditable part when called upon by the Speaker.

The man who fills the House quickest is Mr. Chamberlain. Every movement, every gesture, that he makes adds effect to his words. His mannerisms express so completely the agility of his brain in the attack and parry of debate that a deaf man could almost follow the drift of his speech. The swift movement of the arms, as with his finger uplifted and body bent forward, he develops his arguments, and the smiting of clenched fist on open palm as he drives his point home—every motion is an exact expression of the passing thought. It is Chamberlainesque—bold, self-confident, and overweening, but wonderfully telling.

Take Mr. Balfour, on the other hand. Only under great stress of emotion does he strike the Treasury table or smite his hands together. He rather suggests the need of some prop as he leans wearedly against a despatch-box, and stretches out a languid arm and a lily-white hand to emphasise a point. Now and then he will take a step back and hang with uplifted hands to the lappels of his coat, and with eyes cast down, seems to be soliloquising like Hamlet apart. He is not by nature a facile, fluent speaker, and his movements suggest the search of the subtle thinker for the right word and the happy phrase, which, by long practice he generally finds.

Mr. Wyndham is almost too polished. The extraordinary ease with which he speaks is a positive danger to him; while the graceful noddings of his head and the studied movements of his arm distract attention and weaken the force of his statements.

But the Chancellor of the Exchequer combines a quiet manner with amazing lucidity and rapidity of expression. When worked up, he has a habit of leaning over the table as if he would seize his opponents by the scruff of their necks.

Mr. Brodrick is the automaton of the T[illegible] bench. Except for a curious jerk of his arm occasional thump on the table, his words follow one another with machine-like regularity. Not an inspiriting speaker, what mannerisms he has suggest a considerable reserve of power.

AN EXILED HERO.

Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Hanbury are still more ponderous. Like the towers of intelligence that they are, their lights burn steady, with none of the coloured effects of livelier speakers. How one misses Mr. Chaplin in watching Mr. Long, who has taken his place! He was the heroic figure of the Treasury bench, wielding his wooden broadsword with sweeping arm, while, like some flag of defiance, his handkerchief flew half out of his breast pocket. He still, however, charms the House from a corner seat below the gangway.

But for the pure flavour of mature statesmanship, there is none to beat Mr. Gibson Bowles. He is quite comic in his pomposity as, with chest puffed out and arm revolving like a windmill, he ridicules his friends or mocks at the Opposition. Behind him is the tall figure of Major Rasch, who has a habit of speaking with one hand in a trouser-pocket and as he brings up his guns he moves his leg with spasmodic jerks.

But for waving hand there is no one to beat Lord Hugh Cecil. He clasps and unclasps them and finally seems to tie his fingers into anguished knots. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who has been much to the fore, is a very deliberate speaker. He has a curious trick of passing his hand over the back of his head as if to relieve the pressure on his brain. Mr. T. W. Russell seems to be all on wires—a strange contrast to Mr. Bartley, who is one of the best but one of the least emotional, debaters in the House.

OPPOSITION TRICKS.

The Opposition front bench possesses speakers with mannerisms quite as marked as on the Treasury bench. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has a curious little trick of fanning himself with any slip of paper which comes handy, and his movements, dovelike as they are, suggest something of the serpent from the canny way he screws up his eyes. But beyond an occasional thump upon the table or a sudden clutch at the silk front of his frock coat, he does not inspire terror.

Sir William Harcourt is the grand figure of the Opposition front bench. Who does not know the swing of his uplifted elbow as he turns to rally a Liberal cheer, and the classic way he thrusts one arm into the breast of his coat as he sits down?

Mr. Morley is a capital example of good matter triumphing over bad form. But he astonished the House by his vigour the other day, and the sudden way he shot an angry glance across the table or flashed a sneer from a cynical mouth to a folded brow was really dramatic. Mr. Asquith prepares his speeches with minute care, and he delights in sonorous phrases and long words. His style is that of a great lawyer who needs no tricks to enforce his argument. But the movements of his hands are curiously quick and nervous, as he now leans forward, now seizes a paper or brings the flat of his palm down on the table.

Sir Edward Grey is one of the quietest speakers in the House, standing with almost a studied air of indifference behind his notes. Sir Henry Fowler has all the tricks of an old debater, but caught between two cross fires as has been lately his style, has become rather lifeless and cold. Sir Robert Reid emphasises his points by a jerking chin and an odd pull at his collar, as if he were struggling for freer action; while of all the flamboyant speakers in the House there is none to beat Mr. Lloyd-George.

But it is impossible to deal with the debating tricks of the Celtic fringe of Parliament in this short article. From statuesque Mr. Redmond to the sprightly Mr. Healy and the tragic Mr. Dillon, the whole gamut of emotions is epitomised in the Nationalist benches. Viewed from this point, the House of Commons need never be dull, for however long the debate may be, in the mannerisms of speakers you will find a sesame to the inner and mysterious workings of character and temperament that make our statesmen what they are.

IN A PARIS CLUB.

THE NECESSITY FOR FORMAL POLITENESS.

BY A MEMBER.

We hardly realise in England the great differences between our clubs and those that exist on the Continent of Europe. The Englishman regards his club as another home, where he can read his papers write his letters, see his friends, and possibly entertain them at dinner without any regard to their social position.

Some of our more old-fashioned institutions, such as the Carlton and the Athenæum, are more exclusive; but as a general rule the London club is utilised with the object of enabling its members to dispense hospitality as to them may seem best. On the other hand, there is no necessity for any member of a club to know his neighbour. He who might wish to be introduced indiscriminately would be regarded as a portentous bore. Freedom is of the essence of the contract, and we may well say "An Englishman's club is his castle."

A clubman's obligations are, however, differently understood on the Continent of Europe, and especially so in Paris. We are not concerned with such caravanserais as the Cercle Militaire or the Cercle Republicain, with the Cercle de la Rue Volney, or the Cercle des Capucines, the Cercle des Chemins de Fer or the Automobile, but rather with those five leading clubs that contain all that is most select and exclusive in the capital of France with the Union Artistique, with its 2 000 members, under the chairmanship of the Marquis de Vogue; with the Cercle de la Rue Royale, under the chairmanship of the Duc de la Tremouille; with the Cercle Agricole, under the chairmanship of the Duc de Mortemart; with the Cercle de L'Union, under the chairmanship of the Duc de Rohan; and with the Jockey Club, under the chairmanship of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Dondeauville.

A COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

The most cosmopolitan of all these is the Union Artistique, or the "Epatant," in the Rue Boissy d'Anglais. It is hardly a club as understood either in Paris or in London, but, rather, a house where those who are interested in literature, in art, or in music can meet together for mutual improvement and advantage.

Thus, there are three committees. The first is concerned with literature, and invites the members of the club to listen either to lectures or to dramatic representations of works written by those who belong to the club, or undertakes the publication of those valuable productions that might otherwise never see the light of day. The second committee devotes itself to art, and fixes dates on which paintings or drawings produced by members of the club can be seen by the outside public; while the third committee arranges for weekly concerts at which either members of the club or strangers can sing and play those works which have been composed by the members themselves.

This club, however, is based on a far more comprehensive foundation than the four others. The Cercle de la Rue Royale is mainly confined to those who are interested in steeplechasing; the Cercle Agricole is essentially the country gentleman's club; the Cercle de l'Union contains all that is best among the natives and foreign residents or diplomatists quartered in Paris, while the Jockey Club, on the other hand, almost closes its doors to the foreigner, and only admits those whose social position is thoroughly recognised in France.

HOW THEY VOTE.

In all these four clubs the rule is the same. Election is by ballot, though it has of late been somewhat modified in the Union, whose reputation for blackballing had so starved the list of candidates that its members resolved to hand over the election to the committee, with the proviso that there one black ball should exclude. In the other three clubs the proposer and seconder of the candidate stand in front of the polling booths, and approach each member as he comes into the room, and ask him to vote for the candidate they have brought forward.

Should he be sufficiently fortunate to secure election, his duties assume a very serious aspect. The club is essentially a social institution in Paris; he must, therefore, do his level best to get acquainted with as many fellow-members as possible. On his first appearance he is all but a stranger. On his arrival at the door he sends up notice to either his proposer or seconder that he has come, not in any clothes that happen to suit him best, but in frock or morning coat, and with his hat in his hand. He is then taken up to each member and introduced formally, until the whole list is exhausted.

He must go through this formality on each subsequent appearance, though after the first day he may wear what he pleases and leave his hat in the hall. At the end of a week he is entitled to assume he knows every member of the club, and may speak to them without further introduction; though should he be conscious that he has not yet been introduced, it is as well for him to ask anyone he knows to do this for him.

THE CASUAL ENGLISHMAN.

Many an Englishman has not only been looked at askance, but caused his fellow-countrymen to be blackballed by ignoring this duty that is regarded everywhere as so essential. As a matter of fact, in many a club an Englishman's election is almost impossible, and chiefly owing to the neglect by some who have been admitted in the past to comply with a formality that is looked upon as an elementary duty. Other foreigners are perfectly willing to fulfil it, and Frenchmen are unable to understand why one nationality alone should stand aloof. This neglect has had more to do with the blackballing of British candidates than any national prejudice. As a matter of fact, there is as a general rule little room for such a feeling in a cosmopolitan city like Paris. They may want to know who the stranger is, but once they are satisfied that he is their social equal, they are prepared to give him a hearty welcome.

He must, however, be careful with regard to whom he asks to dinner or to luncheon. He cannot indulge in the luxury so common to members of Parliament of inviting their constituents either to visit or feed with them. The guest must belong to the same social sphere as the club. The names of those who have been invited are written down, and are subsequently laid before the committee. It is very probable that were a member to transgress this rule, he would be warned, and on repeating the offence might subject himself to serious caution.

The subscription is on an average much higher than it is with us, for not only are the members supposed to subscribe at the Rue Royal for their tickets for Auteuil steeplechases and at the Jockey Club for the stand, but a heavy tax has also to be paid. Until the commencement of this year a duty of 20 per cent. was levied by the Government on whatever entrance fee or subscription a member paid to his club. This duty has now been doubled, but the additional 20 per cent. goes not to the French Government, but to the Municipality of Paris as the exchange for the octroi and other duties that have been swept away.

On the other hand, no foreigner or country member who remains out of Paris is as a general rule supposed to pay any subscription; while, should he be a visitor for a month, he is admitted to all the privileges of the club at a considerably reduced rate.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the great- [illegible]

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

From statistics just given to the Press it appears that during the year 1900 there were 1 910 foreigners naturalised in France, being 485 less than the preceding year. The Italians were the most numerous, being 478. The English-born subjects thus naturalised numbered sixteen, infinitely less than those of any great European Power. No Americans became Frenchmen last year.

In 1891 the population of Ireland exceeded that of Scotland by 679,103. The population of Scotland, as shown by the recent census returns, now exceeds the population of Ireland by 15,411. In 1841 the population of Ireland was more than three times greater than that of Scotland. According to the census taken in that year the Irish population was 8,175,124, and the Scotch 2,620,184.

The parish of Theydon Mount, in Essex, is able to lay claim to the distinction of possessing no clergyman and no policeman, and as the nearest station is three miles away, on the Ongar branch railway, strangers seldom set foot in the quiet village. Furthermore, Theydon Mount has no public-house, and, consequently, no publican; and as the population does not total 300 there is no parish council.

Another curious Essex parish is Lee Chapel, which lies among the Langdon Hills, whence a fine view can be obtained of the River Thames and the rising ground of Kent. There is only one house in the parish occupied by a family of three persons—a Mr. Jackson, his wife, and niece. Mr. Jackson is the overseer for his two parishioners. Lee Chapel has no place of worship, but there are the ruins of an ancient chapel-of-ease.

The Automobile Club has decided to offer a prize of a hundred guineas and a diploma for the best practical method of removing or alleviating the nuisance of dust arising from motor vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres. The trials will be held as soon after August 1st next as the committee of the club are in possession of devices which, in their opinion, may prove effective. If the club can effect something to the desired end, it will earn the thanks of those who are suffering from the greatest bugbear of the motor.

By the generosity of the King, the museum of the Royal United Service Institution will be enhanced by a number of Nelson relics from the guard chamber at Windsor. These include a portion of the mast of the Victory, through which a cannon-ball cut a hole. There are also other relics—two Russian muskets, two guns from Zululand, and two old cannon and an anchor fished out of the sea near Aberdeen. Several more of the King's wild boars have been sent from Windsor to Mr. Assheton Smith, at Vaynol Park, Bangor, North Wales.

The bicycle in its time has played many parts, and now a story comes from the "other side" of how the Pennsylvania Limited Mail has been saved from what might have been a terrible accident by the ubiquitous wheel. A boy discovered a boulder on the rails, which boulder was too large for him to move. There was no assistance at hand, and the mail was almost due, but, having his bicycle with him, the youth rode down the track, and was able to warn the driver of the approaching train just in time to save the half-penny evenings another "sensation."

A Paris policeman has just distinguished himself. He arrested, without any assistance whatever, 300 gipsies, with fifteen vans, horses, bears, and apes, in the Javel quarter. One of the gipsies was selling a horse in the fortifications for £2. Being a judge of horseflesh, he thought the horse was worth at least £60, and, concluding that it had been stolen, he proceeded to arrest the whole band. The policemen succeeded in conveying the whole party to the police station, where papers were shown to the commissary proving that the gipsies had not broken the law, and they were therefore set at liberty.

One of the latest ideas, which, however, seems more original than convenient, is a "progressive" dinner party. Such a party was given the other night at the house of a well-known hostess. Between every course the male guests gathered up their wine glasses, and like the guests at Alince in Wonderland's tea-party, moved one place on, the ladies remaining in their original seats. Although amusing by reason of its novelty, there seems no immediate fear of the fashion becoming popular yet, especially among those who like an appreciative and undistracted audience for their conversation.

Preparations are being made by the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg for the bringing thither of the body of a mammoth, which was recently discovered in Siberia. The interesting relics were found in the bed of the River Berssova, near its junction with the Kolyma in the district of Kolymsk. Measures have already been taken for the preservation of the huge beast's body. One of the most interesting features of the find is that, whereas formerly it has always been held that the mammoth lived, on young twigs of trees there have been found in the above-mentioned mammoth's stomach grass and moss, which fact refutes the theory hitherto held respecting the mammoth's customary diet.

In the current number of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" is printed the essay which won the gold medal that is annually has offered by the Institution for competition among its members. The prize-winner on this occasion is Captain J. Markham Rose, Royal Marine Artillery and the subject of his paper is "The lessons to be derived from the expedition to South Africa in regard to the best organization of the land forces of the Empire." The medal was founded in 1874. Among those who have been successful in gaining it may be mentioned Admiral the Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, Colonel J. K. Trotter (now on the Headquarters Staff) and Colonel G. F. Browne (Military Attache, at Peking). (Last year no medal was awarded.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, the other day that since the hospital was opened there had been nearly 83,000 patients under treatment for gout, and 74,000 had received lasting benefit. The Duke of Devonshire congratulated the management, and said that over 3,000 patients had been treated during the past year. The hospital was maintaining its high character for efficiency, over 80 per cent. of the patients admitted having been benefited by the treatment. He and his predecessors, said his grace, had derived very considerable advantage from the healing qualities of the Buxton mineral waters, and they would be something more than ungrateful if they did not endeavour to make these waters accessible to some of the poorer inhabitants of the country. From the gout meeting the Duke went to a golf match.

The Welsh mining disaster recalls the deplorable fact that since Davy invented his safety lamp in 1815, very little has been done to diminish the miner's risk from explosion. The design and ventilation of pits and workings have been, it is true, greatly improved; but this is not everything, for several of the worst disasters of modern years have, like the last, occurred in new pits. There are, of course, other causes of explosion than the miner's lamp; but even this is not completely safeguarded. Davy placed a wire gauze cylinder round the flame of a common lamp, through which in ordinary circumstances the flame cannot pass. But when exposed to a strong draught or to the gust produced by an unsuccessful attempt at blasting, it may come through and give rise to an explosion. Is it not about time that electric lighting was introduced into mines, in one shape or another?

The easy running of a bicycle is more affected by the proper inflation of the tyres than most people imagine. Some years ago a series of experiments proved that the best results were obtained by a pressure of twenty-seven and a half pounds to the square inch. This gives a tyre which yields only in the slightest degree to a firm pressure of the thumb. If the tyres are soft, or what many people (especially ladies and elderly riders) consider comfortable for riding, the loss in speed—which is identical with easy running—is enormous. The experienced rider can feel the drag of the machine with a soft tyre, and by "soft" we do not mean that the tyre should be sufficiently deflated to bump on the rim. A properly inflated tyre means as much as two or three miles an hour increased speed (or proportionately greater ease in travelling at the regulation pace). Further, properly inflated tyres are much less liable to puncture and side slip.

The appointment of Prebendary Barlow to the Deanery of Peterborough has met with general approval, and it is in accordance with the Evangelical traditions of the Chapter of that Cathedral. Prebendary Barlow has for many years been widely known as one of the most popular, active, and sensible leaders of the Low Church party. He is remarkably able as an organiser, and the conspicuous success of the annual clerical meeting at Islington has been mainly due to his tact, sound judgment, and businesslike arrangements, qualities which will all be valuable at Peterborough. Prebendary Barlow has been very zealous in promoting schemes for clerical training on Evangelical lines, and he was one of the founders of the Ridley Hall at Cambridge and of the Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. He is an excellent preacher. The Dean will find himself in full sympathy with his Bishop, and they should work together most harmoniously.

Mr. Bertram Freeman-Mitford, who was so long head of the Board of Works and is responsible for much of the beauty of Hyde Park, has been given practically a free hand as regards the alterations to be made in the gardens at Windsor and Buckingham Palace. The grounds at Buckingham Palace cover over forty acres with ornamental water and almost rural glades. The late Prince Consort was responsible for its arrangement, which insured comparative privacy in spite of the central situation of the Palace. The gardens at Windsor, though fine, are not by any means so extensive. Mr. Freeman Mitford is an admirable landscape gardener, and has incomparable taste as regards horticulture. He was originally in the Diplomatic Service, and is well known for his genial and charming manners and conversational powers. He married Lady Clementine Ogilvy, sister of the late Lord Airlie, and has a large family of sons and daughters.

At Tullamore Quarter Sessions, an Irish County Court Judge, Judge Curran, recently fined a County Councillor, who was acting on a jury in a criminal case, £10 because he expressed a view of the evidence which did not meet with the Judge's approval. The charge was as to the larceny of a sovereign, which was stated to have been placed in a paper on a table; and Mr. Hume, the juror, said that for all they knew there might have been only a shilling in the paper. Judge Curran said: "If you give any more impertinence, I'll discharge the jury and fine you." Mr. Hume said it would be hard to find a man guilty where nothing had been seen but the paper. Judge Curran thereupon fined Mr. Hume £10 discharged the jury, and returned the prisoner for trial to the next Assizes. The incident raises an important question as to the right of a Judge to withdraw a criminal case from a jury—which is apparently exercising its intelligence upon it—merely because his opinion in reference to it is absolutely different. The incident has attracted considerable attention in Ireland.

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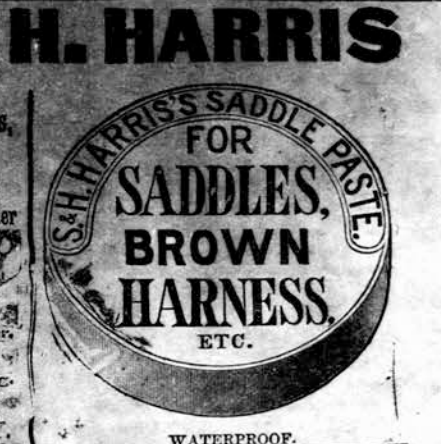

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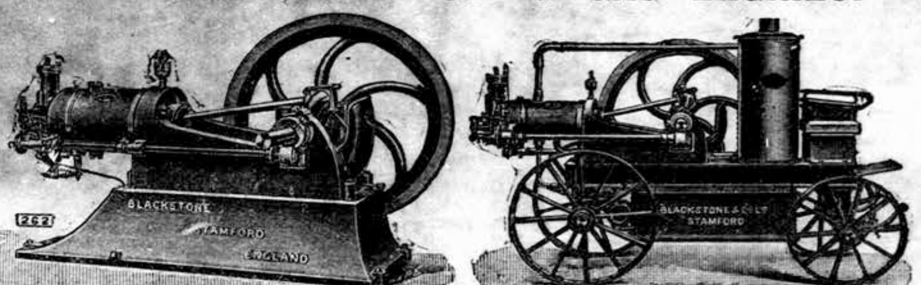

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GOSSIP FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

I HAD a talk the other day, writes a Correspondent, with Alfred Capus, the author of "La Veine, La Petite Fonctionnaire," and other successful plays. He tells me that he is going to have a big season, not only in New York, but in London, and that he is at present at work on a great play for the Comedie Française. He means to make hay while the sun is shining, for his two good pieces above mentioned led a miserable existence of expectancy before he found a theatre-manager intelligent enough to see through their merits. Capus, whose plays bubble over with wit and humour, is a quiet and reposeful man of about forty; but he has been through the mill in Paris, and knows it like his A B C. So he has only to dive into his souvenirs to get all the material he wants. He thinks that the failure of certain French plays in America and England is due to want of tact in the adaptation, and to the fact that in translation the wit often evaporates. He has a theory, by the way, that the sum of a man's happiness and misery always rounds off into an average balance. I said, "Well, things are," looking so well for you now, you will have a terrible old age." He laughed. "Why not say I must have had a terrible youth," he retorted. Very curiously, the only other man whom I ever heard propounding this theory was a bishop, of all people—the saintly Dr. Weathers, Manning's theological adviser at the Vatican Council. Truly, extremes meet.

A real revolution! It is in the office of the *Figaro*, and it is the culmination of a plot that has been carefully hatched for a long time. Various and astonishing are the rumours afloat—that the *Figaro* is in the power of the Germans, who have bought up the shares; that the *Figaro* is about to become Bonapartist; that M. Perivier attempted to eject M. de Rodays by force, and that his former colleague pulled out a revolver, and declared he would hold the fort, or the writing table, to the death! Some of this is false; some of it is exaggerated; but it is true that an immense turmoil has taken place in the bureaux of the famous paper in the rue Drouot. M. Perivier claimed his right as manager, now that M. de Rodays has given in his resignation, to "boss the show," and M. de Rodays, finding that he was premature in resigning, clung to the fact that his resignation was not yet officially accepted. But M. Perivier, like a veritable journalistic Danton, proceeds by *audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace*. He dismissed the great Cornely off-hand. He told the chief director, M. Prestat, to mind his own business, and leave him to his. He sends peremptory orders to M. Marinoni, and he allows no copy to be used that does not bear his signature.

"Cherchez l' affaire." That is as inevitable now in France as "cherchez la femme." M. de Rodays and M. Cornely were Dreyfusards. The majority of the shareholders were Anti-Dreyfusards, and the majority of the readers also. The "Figaro" had begun to fall in power, and that at a rapid pace. An attempt was made to "trim," so as to suit all parties; but the shareholders were determined, and after a great effort the present state of affairs has been arrived at. But the "Figaro" has fallen almost too far, and that is an ominous sign in Paris. It is easier to start a new paper here than to restore one that has commenced to perish.

M. Perivier was present at the birth of the Figaro for he was the secretary of the founder of the journal, Villemessant, whom his enemies called "Vile mesan ant!" He has watched the paper's fortunes, and they were brilliant fortunes—till the Affair. His military moustache has grown white in the service, but his slight, active figure, his regular, mobile features, his piercing eyes, his nervous manner, give evidence that there is plenty of life in him. He has furious enemies, and he has good friends who say that his course is worth following.

Perivier has a curious reason to believe in his luck. He went to Monte Carlo some years ago, and enticed by the fickle goddess of the Casino, he soon lost all his money. He then found a friend, the banker Edmond Dollfus, confiding enough to lend him fifteen louis, and returned to the table. The new gold pieces acted like imps bewitched. They brought in one fabulous return after another, and the same evening Perivier retired with a sum equivalent to £14,000. He remained at Monte Carlo, but not to play. He bought land there, sold it at a big profit, and built himself his chateau of Tessancourt.

Talking of the ups and downs of journals and journalists in France, reminds me of the rapid changes that I have known to occur in Paris—mainly, though not always, on the down grade. X... mounted up, like a balloon let loose, from the position of minor reporter to that of director of the flamboyant "Journal," which was, in his time, at [illegible] brilliant success. But I know a man who is now doing excellent work on that same journal at a very small salary who was once the envied of all journalistic Paris, and whose chateau in the south of France made the late Queen of England exclaim: "French journalists must be like Crœsus!" But many of them have different ideas of journalism from those which prevail in England, and by going too far fall over the Tarpeian Rock. Ah, what a field of romance—Aladdin's Palace to Grub Street, and all the intervening stages of delight and misery—is there in Parisian journalism.

Gerome is considered by his admirers the greatest artist of modern times, and by his detractors as a mountebank. That is always the sign of a powerful personality. According to Gerome, painting and sculpture are virtually but one art. He paints his statues, and he gives statuesque relief to his paintings. And between times he denounces the Rodinists, the Purvis-de-Chavannists, and laughs at them loud and long. But, although a great fighter—in physique and general appearance, he looks like a retired Indian general—Gerome is the soul of good humour. The other day a young student came up from the provinces with a letter of introduction to the great pontiff of the Boulevard Clichy, who, it may be remarked "en passant," has gained much wealth as a reward for his toils. But the other students told the new comer that Gerome, although a great artist, was very hard up, as he could not sell his pictures, and that the usual thing was to slip a five-franc piece into his hand on entering, as a sort of "denier a dieu" or as the concierges call it "dernier adieu."

The provincial said he would be glad to do so, and, sure enough, he contrived to get Gerome in a corner, and to press upon him the orthodox coin. Gerome puzzled at first, took in the situation immediately, and pocketing the money cried out gaily, "Bon! bon! Papa Gerome will be able to eat his bifteck to-day!" The other students roared with laughter, but the provincial did not lose by it, for Gerome, finding that he was a poor but honest simpleton with a great turn for art, fitted him out comfortably and saw that he did not want for an occasional louis d'or.

Lord and Lady Cholmondeley are leaving Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire, for Houghton Hall, Norfolk. Lord Cholmondeley, who was born in 1858, is a marquis with the simple tastes and habits of a typical country squire. He is a great sportsman, and infinitely prefers the country to London. A possibly untoward fate has made him Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, which august office he holds conjointly with Lord Ancaster. His duties commenced with the present reign; the arrangements connected with the opening of King Edward's first parliament devolving solely on him. Lord Cholmondeley married at twenty-one, and took as his wife, Miss Winifred Kingscote daughter of Sir Nigel and Lady Emily Kingscote, and niece to Adelaide Lady Westmoreland and the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort.

Houghton Hall, the family seat, is a fine sporting estate, not far from Sandringham. A curious story is told in connection with it. At one period, the place belonged to a former Earl of Oxford, who was an inveterate gambler. There is observable a blank space where the central flight of steps leading to the entrance hall should be. One of Lord Oxford's wild exploits was to gamble away that particular flight of steps. The winner claimed them and carted them off, and they have never since been replaced, nor has the vacant space been filled up. Lord and Lady Cholmondeley's eldest son, Lord Rocksavage, is a boy of eighteen, and they have a very pretty only daughter, Lady Lettice Cholmondeley.

Lady Glentworth is now at her town residence, Queen's Gate. She is one of the few remaining ancient ladies who serve as interesting links with a dim and distant past. Lady Glentworth has lived in no fewer than five different reigns; those of George III., George IV., William IV., the late Queen Victoria, and of the present King, Edward VII. She has been twice married and twice widowed: first to Lord Glentworth in 1836 and to Colonel Baillie of Blues, in 1847. It is curious to note that she was but forty-six when she married her second husband, but that she lived to celebrate her golden wedding with him, and now has become his widow.

Isabella Lady Wilton has arrived at her house in Grosvenor Street for the remainder of the season. She was Miss Susan Isabella Smith, only child of Major Elton Smith, and married in 1863, as second wife the second Lord Wilton, known to his contemporaries as the "Wicked Earl." She was left a widow in 1882. Lady Wilton is an amiable and hospitable lady, less Bohemian in her tastes than are many modern women, but appreciative of other excellences than those of rank, riches, and social splendour. She is no respecter of political parties or personages, though conscious of a special mission to entertain ambassadors. Her dinners are stately functions, and to receive an invitation is to belong to the elect. She garnishes her conversation with many French phrases, and has a style of dress and coiffure that is all her own. Crimson velvet is her favourite material, and her Court gowns and trains are of exceeding splendour.

Sir Herbert Maxwell has returned to London from spending the holidays in Scotland. He was born in 1845; he has the reputation of being one of the best dressed men in Society, and he looks much younger than his age. He married Miss Mary Campbell in 1869. For many years he held the faith of the Irvingites. Sir Herbert Maxwell is one of the Admirable Crichtons of modern life. He reads much and writes more, producing many books and countless newspaper articles. One of his favourite subjects is his native province of Galloway, its topography and natural history. His best book is his "Life of Wellington," and his most attractive, "Memories of the Months." He despises hunting, but is a good shot; he is fond of salmon fishing, and remains faithful to the bicycle, even now that it has fallen for ever from fashionable favour.

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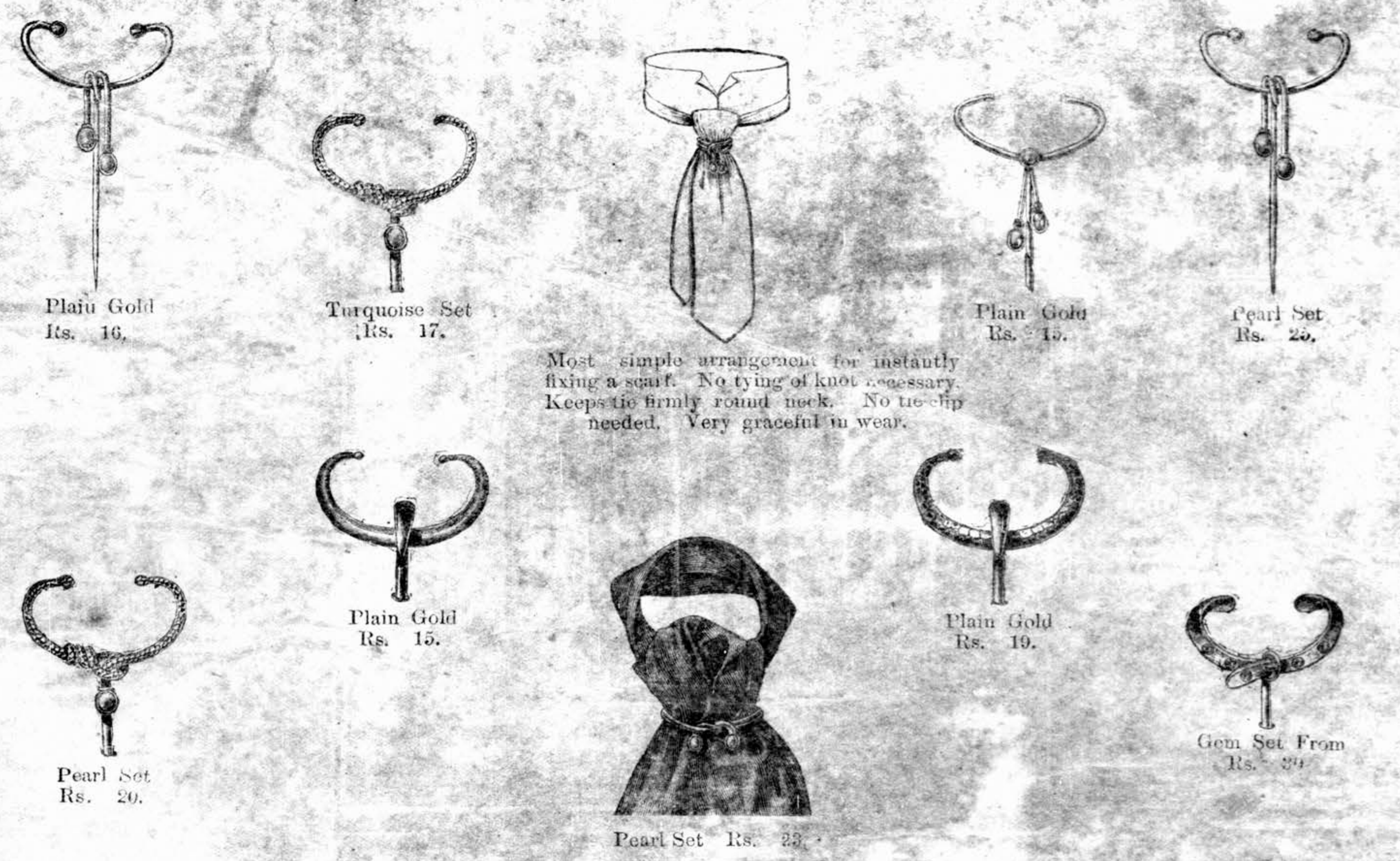

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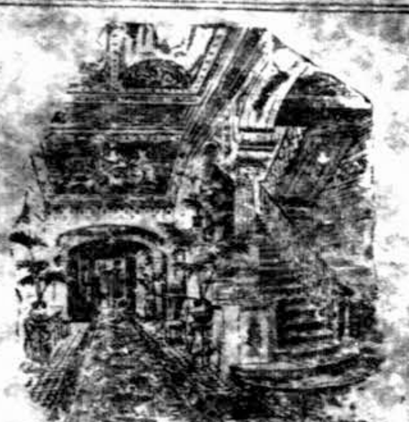

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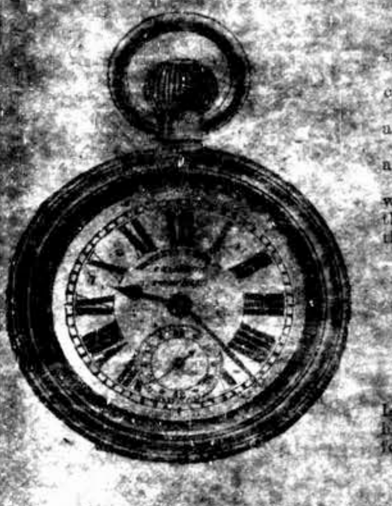

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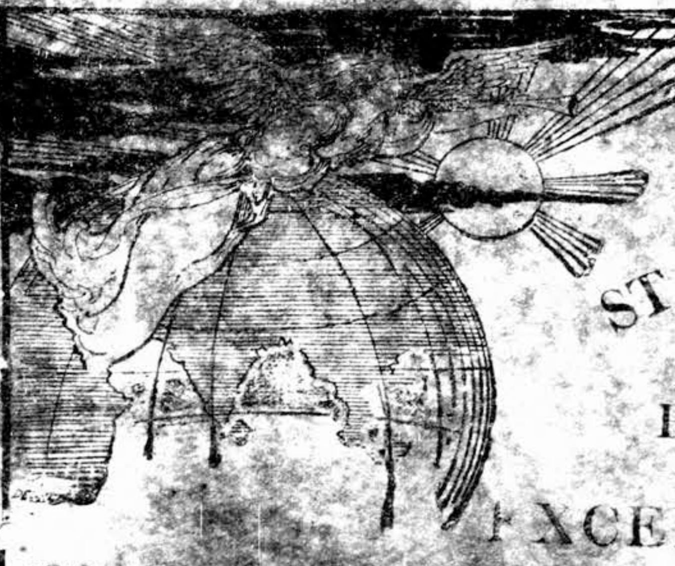

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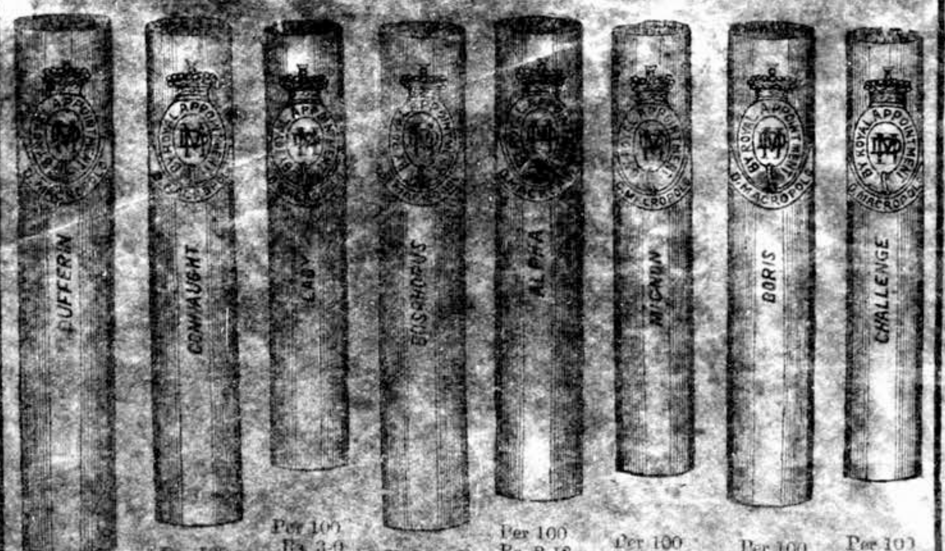

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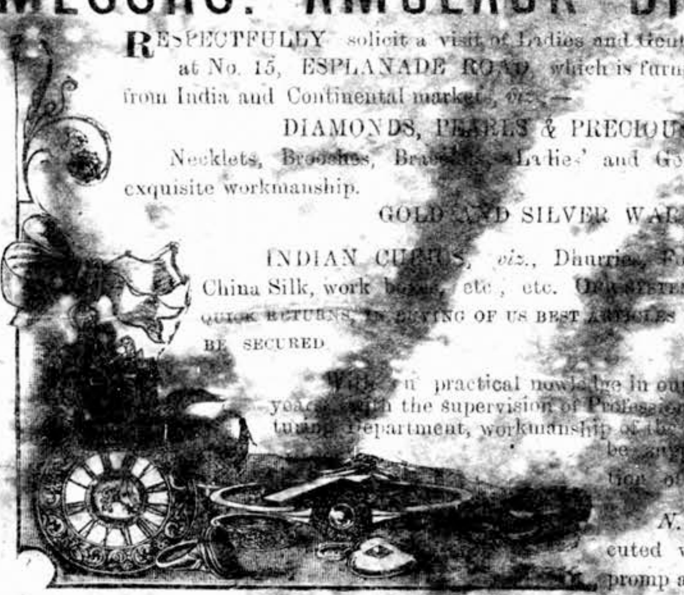

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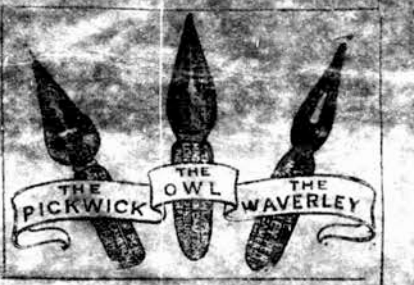

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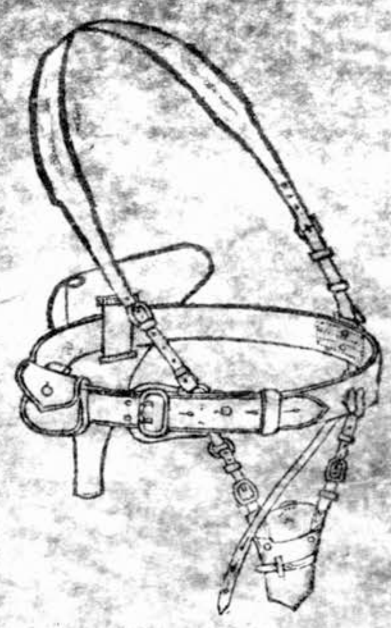

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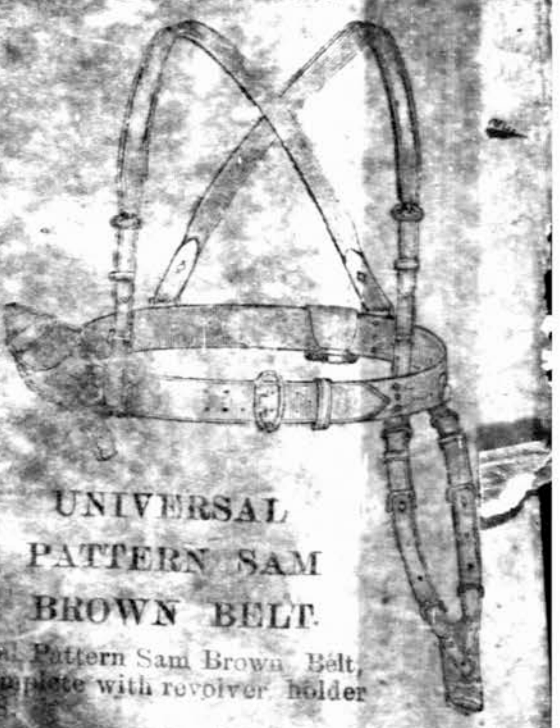

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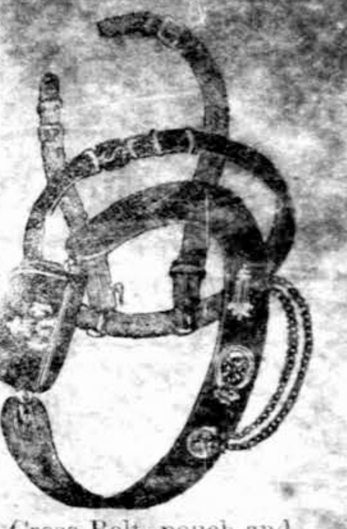

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